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U.S. Department of Agriculture

Nurseries, Arboriculture and Commercial Horticulture

Published Monthly by American Fruits Publishing Co., Incorporated

Vol. XVIII

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST, 1913

No. 2



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**M. J. Wragg, Manager
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Editing Report—John Hall, Rochester, N. Y.

Root Galls—E. A. Smith, Lake City, Minn.

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American Association for Advancement of Science—L. O. Howard, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.

American Association of Park Superintendents—F. L. Mulford, Washington, D. C.

American Civic Association—R. B. Watrous, Washington, D. C.

American Federation of Horticultural Societies—Charles E. Bassett, Fennville, Mich.

American Pomological Society—Prof. E. R. Lake, 3333 20th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

American Society of Landscape Architects—Charles D. Lay, New York City, N. Y.

American Rose Society—Benjamin Hammond, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

American Seed Trade Association—C. E. Kendall, Cleveland, O.

Canadian Horticultural Association—Julius Luck, Montreal.

New England Nurserymen's Association—President, Harlan P. Kelsey, Salem, Mass.; Secretary, Charles Adams, Springfield, Mass.

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International Apple Shippers' Association—R. G. Phillips, Rochester, N. Y.

International Society of Arboriculture—J. P. Brown, Connorsville, Ind.

Mississippi Valley Apple Growers' Society—James Handy, Quincy, Ill.

Missouri Valley Horticultural Society—A. V. Wilson, Muncie, Kan.

National Apple Show—Ren H. Rice, Spokane, Wash.

National Council of Horticulture—H. C. Irish, Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo.

National Horticultural Congress—Freeman L. Reed, Council Bluffs, Ia.

National Nut Growers' Association—J. F. Wilson, Waycross, Ga.

Ornamental Growers' Association—C. J. Malloy, Rochester, N. Y.

Northern Nut Growers' Association—Dr. W. C. Deming, Westchester, N. Y.

Peninsula Horticultural Society—Wesley Webb, Dover, Del.

Society for Horticultural Science—C. P. Close, College Park, Md.

Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists—John Young, New York.

Western Fruit Jobbers Association—E. B. Branch, Omaha, Neb.

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American Fruits Magazine

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RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor

who holds the longest record in America as Nursery Trade Journal editor, having originated Nursery Trade Journalism in this country in 1893. With correspondents in every State in the Union, in Canada and in Europe, the splendid news service of "AMERICAN FRUITS" is not only unrivaled but absolutely unequalled.

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"You are getting out a magnificent trade journal."—J. R. Mayhew, President Waxahachie Nursery Co., Waxahachie, Tex.

"We feel we need a commercial paper coming to our office and we know nothing better than yours."—M. J. Wragg, Manager Wragg Nursery Co., Des Moines, Ia.

"AMERICAN FRUITS" YEAR BOOK AND DIRECTORY OF NURSERYMEN

Containing besides nearly 5,000 names and addresses of Nurserymen, the Shipping Laws and Regulations of every State and of Canada. Per copy: \$1.00.

The offices of "AMERICAN FRUITS" are

Headquarters for Nursery News

AMERICAN FRUITS MAGAZINE---AUGUST, 1913

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—Communications on any subject connected with Nurseries, Arboriculture or Commercial Horticulture are cordially invited by the Editor; also articles on these subjects and papers prepared for conventions of Nursery or Horticultural associations. We shall be pleased to reproduce photographs relating to these topics, Nursery Scenes, Cold Storage Houses, Office Buildings, Fields of Stock, Specimen Trees and Plants, Portraits of Individuals, etc. All photographs will be returned promptly.

ADVERTISING.—First advertising forms close on the 22d of each month; last advertising forms on the 25th. If proofs are wanted, copy should be in hand on the 15th. Rates upon application.

"American Fruits" points with pride to its advertising columns. Not all those in the nursery and allied trades are therein represented, but the leading ones are; and we believe that every advertisement represents a reliable concern. We court confidential information to the contrary.

"American Fruits" will not accept advertisements that do not represent reliable concerns.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—"American Fruits" will be sent to any address in the United States for \$1.50 a year; to Canada or abroad for \$2.00 a year. Add ten cents unless bank draft, postal or express money order is used.

WHAT THIS MAGAZINE STANDS FOR.—Clean chronicling of commercial news of the Nursery and Planting Trade. An honest, fearless policy in harmony with the growing ethics of modern business methods.

Co-operation rather than competition and the encouragement of all that makes for the welfare of the trade and of each of its units. Wholesome, clean-cut, ring true independence.

INDEPENDENT AND FEARLESS.—"American Fruits" is not the official journal of any organization. It therefore makes no distinction in favor of any. It is untrammelled in its absolutely independent position and is the only publication of the kind.

Though it happens that its place of publication is in the eastern section of the country, it is thoroughly National in its character and International in its circulation.

Its news and advertising columns bristle with announcements from every corner of the Continent.

It represents as its name implies, the Fruits of American Industry in one of the greatest callings.—Commercial Horticulture in all its phases of Nursery Stock, Orchard and Landscape Planting and Distribution.

AMERICAN FRUITS PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

Ralph T. Olcott, Editor and Manager

123-125 Ellwanger & Barry Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

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Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

INSURANCE



The above cut represents our insurance policy. It insures clean healthy Apple and Pear Seedlings. We commence spraying early in the season and continue until the stocks are matured.

By early spraying we eliminate the mildew, leaf roller, skeletonizer, etc. The spraying, it seems, is often an unnecessary expense, but it is another one of the little things that help us to build up quality.

F. W. WATSON & CO.

TOPEKA, KANSAS

Apple and Pear Seedling Specialists

American Fruits

Nurseries, Arboriculture and Commercial Horticulture

Entered August 4, 1904, at Rochester, N. Y. Post Office as second-class mail matter

Vol. XVIII

ROCHESTER, N. Y. AUGUST, 1913

No. 2

A Day With the Ramseys at Austin, Tex.

SAM H. DIXON, Houston, Tex.

Most people love the beautiful in nature and art, and I am no exception to the rule. These things add youth and spirit to the old, and happiness and joys to the young. There is nothing that appeals more to me than a tree laden with its ripening fruit, especially if the ripening fruit is accessible and the appetite has been whetted by a ride in the early bracing breezes—breezes from off the wide expanding prairie made moist and cool by gentle showers.

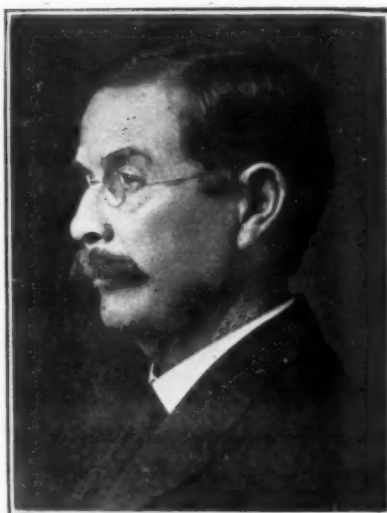
I went to Austin recently business bent, but before I had time to unload my burdens upon our virile Department of Agriculture, I found myself facing Frank Ramsey, and yielding to his invitation to visit the Ramseys' plantation of trees, of flowers, and vigorous growing nursery stock.

Everybody who knows anything about Texas horticulture and Texas fruit growers knows Frank Ramsey, or at least has heard something of his peaches, plums, pecans and berries. I always enjoy visiting with the Ramseys—father and son—because I always learn something worth while. Of course, I abandoned the work I went to Austin to do. Who would not have done as I did? We can work at any old time, but opportunities to see the old and the new in plant life do not come every day.

I was carried by Murray Ramsey in his fast running auto, "Helih" over the broad avenue bridge spanning the Colorado River to see the top worked pecan trees ranging from 2 to 4 years of age. When the Ramseys bought this splendid tract of land in the Colorado River Valley, across from the city of Austin, they found standing on it a number of pecan trees ranging in age from 10 to 40 years, and in height from 2 to 20 feet. These trees were all cut severely and buds of thin-shelled varieties of pecans inserted in the new wood. The new buds have made a wonderful growth and are bearing a heavy crop of nuts. This instance of top working shows the possibilities in the pecan in this state. Capitalists should take the hint. A pecan grove of top worked pecan trees is a safer proposition than bank stocks and government coupons.

I have great faith in the pecan as a money maker, and I know of no fruit that offers greater opportunities for wealth. This faith has been made strong by my visits to the principal pecan groves of Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana. There are thousands of acres of native pecan trees growing in our creek and river bottoms which could be turned into revenue productions if enterprise could be induced to top work them with our high grade thin-shelled pecans. If any one has any doubt about its possibilities a visit to the Ramsey trees will certainly remove that doubt.

But I saw other things on this farm made famous by the top worked pecan trees,



F. T. RAMSEY, Austin, Tex.

which interested me. It will be remembered that for the past two years Frank Ramsey has been exploiting the virtues of a new fruit known as jujube. I have always listened in silence to his talks about this fruit, because I did not want to encourage him to relax his enthusiasm for fruits far more important. But since his fever has cooled down and he can talk about this fruit with his hands in his pockets I feel that I can safely say what I think of it. I think, as does Mr. Ramsey, that the jujube is a most promising fruit, and one which should be grown more generally by our growers. The first time I ever saw the jujube growing was in 1902. I found it growing in the yard of a prominent citizen of Moscow. I sent



J. M. RAMSEY, Austin, Tex.

samples of the fruit and foliage to Dr. L. O. Howard of the National Department of Agriculture at Washington and requested him to inform me what it was. He answered my letter promptly, giving full information regarding it. The following fall I secured sprouts of the Moscow tree and planted them on one of my East Texas farms. These sprouts soon grew to be bearing trees and are now something like 20 feet high. The jujube is an upright growing tree with a deep green, richly oily appearing foliage, which glistens in the sunlight. The fruit is medium in size and resembles an olive in appearance. Its flavor is very much like that of the date. Mr. Ramsey has the largest collection of the jujube in the United States.

Missouri Nursery Law

The attention of nurserymen, agents and dealers in fruit trees and general nursery stock is called to the inspection law which was passed by the Legislature last winter. This new law became effective July 1 and all interested in the growing, selling, shipping, importing and planting of fruit trees, vines, shrubs and other nursery stock should address the Chief Inspector of Nurseries and Orchards, Columbia, Missouri, and receive a copy of the law and instructions to how he may comply with its provisions.

The law requires that all growers of nursery stock in Missouri apply to the Chief Inspector before the first of July for an inspection of their stock. This applies to all growers, large or small and whether the stock is shipped, sold locally or used for home, orchard or for public parks. This inspection will be made during the months of July, August and September and growers will prevent unnecessary delay and extra expense to themselves, if they notify the chief inspector at once.

All dealers in nursery stock must apply for a dealer's certificate in case they grow no stock but buy and sell. Also all agents for Missouri nurseries or for nurseries in other states, who simply take orders, must apply for an agent's certificate and file necessary papers.

Harrisons Entertain

J. G. Harrison & Sons, nurserymen, of Berlin, Md., entertained on the lawn of Mayor Orlando Harrison, the Maryland State Horticultural Society and the Peninsula Horticultural Society on July 31. Invitations were extended to members and officers of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Virginia and West Virginia Horticultural Societies. The Harrison orchards show prospect of an immense peach crop, and the methods used in saving and growing this peach crop are of interest to all peach growers.

The Nurserymen's Visit at Toppenish

In its report of the visit to the Yakima valley by members of the American Association of Nurserymen en route to the Portland convention, the editor of the Toppenish, Wash., Tribune says:

"We spent a day with the nurserymen. A day which, we believe, to be one of the most enjoyable we have spent for some time. In speaking of the nurserymen who visited Toppenish Monday we refer to the most wholesome, good natured, congenial, whole-souled bunch of fellows that has visited Toppenish for some time.

"We had the pleasure of meeting them early in the morning and our day's visit with them convinced us that as a whole they are about the best "bet" that has yet come to Toppenish. They came here on the invitation of the Toppenish Commercial Club and the Washington Nursery, whose members did all in their power to make the day one of the most enjoyable we have ever spent, a day not only enjoyable to the extreme but educational as well. In company with the thirty visiting guests we left about 7:30 for a trip through the holdings of the Washington Nursery Company, and through the courtesy of A. W. McDonald, F. A. Wiggins and a corps of assistants we were shown over their extensive nursery holdings, which we might say were indeed a surprise to us, as well as to the many representatives of the nursery business who were here, on their way to the national convention of nurserymen, which convenes in Portland the middle of this week.

"Not only did we have the pleasure of meeting most of the representative nurserymen of the East, but we met foreign men, men who had come for thousands of miles that they may attend the convention at Portland, and learn of the ways and means that nurserymen in this country employ in planting and cultivating their stock. One of the great pleasures of the day was an opportunity of meeting Mr. Norbert Levavasseur of Ussy, France.

"On Mr. Levavasseur's card he styles himself as a horticulturist and gives his address as "Officer du Merite Agricole." Mr. Levavasseur is a whole-souled, good-natured Frenchman, who was wrapped up in the Yakima valley and declared his intentions of abandoning Gay Paree and coming to the Yakima valley to make his future abode.

"And while we are speaking of the French we do not wish to omit Monsieur's faithful wife. She is a most charming, congenial woman, who voices "yes" to everything her Americanized said, but who was not handicapped in enjoying the day in spite of our language being wholly unintelligible to her. While we were viewing the holdings of the Washington Nursery Co., it became necessary for Madame to cross a barbed wire fence. Her athletic husband pranced across the wire at a lively clip but when it came to the wife, she faltered. However, with the assistance of several of the corps of the nursery company, the woman from the land of fashion ventured across the wires, and the half-hour spent examining the seedlings and shrubs of the nursery company was as much enjoyed by Madame as any one else.

"While we are speaking of the foreign representatives, we wish to mention Mr. John Rykan. Mr. Rykan represents the H. M. Hardyzer Company of Boskoop, Holland.

Mr. Rykan has been in this country several weeks and has been selling nursery stock on the Atlantic coast for his home company, but the temptation of visiting the West was too great and he decided to make the trip with the Eastern nurserymen, and was one of the conspicuous figures among the delegates to the convention Monday. Mr. Rykan seems to embody the thrift of his nation, and is well known to Eastern buyers of nursery stock.

"After being shown over the holdings of the Washington Nursery Company, he was alarmed at the number of acres the company had cultivated and controlled. Mr. Rykan stated that if a nursery company controlled fifteen acres in his country it would be considered an immense institution, whereas the Washington Nursery Company has 280 acres under cultivation this year. He was also surprised to find that irrigation was necessary to the growth and cultivation of nursery stock and stated as a difference between his country and the Yakima valley, that in Holland the land had to be drained instead of irrigated.

"After a thorough inspection of the holdings of the local nursery company we came back to Toppenish and gave the visitors an opportunity to light another Havanna and then started upon our trip over the reservation, taking the Fort Simcoe road toward Wapato."

Naval Orange Anniversary

The idea of staging in Riverside, Cal., during the year of the opening of the Panama Canal, and coincident with the expositions at San Francisco and San Diego of a national pageant celebrating the fortieth anniversary of the establishment in California of the navel orange industry, has the endorsement of the chamber of commerce.

The proposal was made to the directors by A. D. Shamel, whose connection with the department of agriculture at Washington has come into notice through the remarkable success of his investigations in the field of the bud selection.

Mr. Shamel is now making some special investigations in the Riverside district for the department.

The fact that the naval orange industry of the state sprang from two trees secured from Bahia, Brazil, in 1875, through the department of agriculture, and which are still bearing fruit here, suggested the idea to Mr. Shamel.

The plans contemplate the holding of a pageant depicting the settlement of the citrus fruit districts, following the advent of the navel; the unveiling and dedication of some sort of a memorial to the men who were instrumental in securing the parent trees and laying the foundations for the industry; a horticultural gathering at which would be considered questions of scientific research in connection with the industry and last, but not least, a fine exhibit of citrus fruit from this district.

James O'Connor, landscape architect and engineer, is preparing plans for a sunken garden, 80 by 115 feet, in the Italian style, to be laid out on property adjacent to Tulpehocken Station, Germantown, Pa. The work will include a large artificial pool, fountains, pergolas and trellis work.

The Yakima Valley Visit

The entertainment and automobile ride given to the eastern nurserymen by the combined commercial clubs of Toppenish, Wapato and Zillah on Monday, in addition to the pleasures of the occasion, was one of the most effective publicity efforts ever undertaken by the lower valley towns.

The men and women who enjoyed the hospitality of the three towns will never forget the 55 mile drive that was given them through the farms of the reservation and the orchards of the district on the other side of the river. They saw the country at its very best and their enthusiasm and praise for the development that has taken place in the few years this portion of the valley has been settled was given without stint and in the strongest terms. The visiting nurserymen were all men of means who have made a success in their own calling and who were peculiarly well qualified to criticize and pass judgment upon the district that was submitted to their inspection. All of them had heard much of the Yakima valley, but they wanted to see it at first hand, to make personal tests of the information they had previously received from various sources and to satisfy themselves as to its reliability.

Their unanimous judgment at the conclusion of their day's experiences was that the half had never been told. The members of the party will return to their eastern homes, enthused with the vast possibilities that are waiting in the Yakima valley for men of energy and intelligence and the boosting they will do will be of the sort that carries conviction.—Toppenish, Wash., Review.

N. W. Fruit Exchange Bulletin

Fruit growers of the Wenatchee Valley have been led to believe that there was going to be a great shortage of apples throughout the United States as the result of frost damage. A crop bulletin just issued by the Northwest Fruit Exchange holds that the shortage is only from 6000 to 8000 cars of apples or about 3 1-2 per cent of the 1912 crop. The bulletin was written within the last four weeks and was taken from the best possible authority in every state. The introduction states:

"Naturally at this date it is not possible to make sure estimates but a fair general forecast can be made. In view of the widely published reports of damage by frosts, the result is almost startling. Evidently there is going to be a rude awakening for those who have become imbued with the idea that there is going to be a great shortage of apples and other fruits and that as a consequence buyers are going to rush out to the northwest and pay old time high prices.

"Growers should take the best possible care of their orchards and thin where the set is heavy so as to produce high grades as far as they can control the crop."

More than a quarter of a million crates of strawberries were shipped from West Tennessee during the recent season over the Illinois Central railroad alone, according to statistics compiled by A. M. Allen, traveling freight agent of the Illinois Central railroad.

Nurserymen at Portland Convention

**Members of American Association and Pacific Coast Association In the First Joint Session Ever Held--
Photographed at Hotel Multnomah**

Presidents Meehan and McDonald and Secretary Tonneson at left of lower cut, seated. Secretary Hall at right of upper cut, middle row. President Pilkington standing in center of lower cut, in rear



Group of Nurserymen at Portland

Boost Apples, Not Land

Writing to the magazine, Better Fruit, Benjamin Newhall, an old timer in the fruit business, advises growers everywhere to quit their knocking of neighbors in other districts and work for apple quality, irrespective of name. He says:

"Take the central west. They went crazy in 1891 and 1892. Thought they had the only apple country on earth. Take Michigan before that. Big yields, wonderful quality, good prices. Take the Ozarks in 1901: 'The only section with a crop; they got the bighead. Take the Virginias: A few big foreign sales of their York Imperials, and they went crazy. Western New York: The price. Then think of the other side of it; every one of them has seen it. And now comes the northwest. Higher and higher average prices, \$200, \$500, 1,000 acre yields; no limit to the price of apples or of orchards! Five acres a living, ten a competence, 20 a fortune.' Are they in for an awakening, or can they profit by example? If this rude shock does only one thing, however, it will be worth all it costs. I mean, bring all sections of the west together, and of the east, too, for that matter. There has been too much of 'Yakima apple,' 'Wenatchee apple,' 'Hood river apple.' It should be western apples and even that is limiting it too much. It should be 'good apples,' 'poor apples,' no matter where from.

"The northwest has been running down Michigan and New York apples—'only fit for cider,' etc. Michigan and New York have been retaliating with 'Apples that you buy once, but never twice,' 'Looks, and no flavor or cooking quality,' etc., etc. It is all wrong, of course. We are all guilty; I am, and you are. I think. Let's stop it. Let's arrive at a standard of grade, no matter whether they grow in Hood River or Grand Rapids, whether packed in barrels, boxes or baskets. It can be done, I think, and then let's try to find eaters of apples, not western apples or eastern apples, but apples; for after all the consumer is the court of last resort, and all apples must be consumed.

Philadelphia a Seed Center

The tendency to amateur gardening, fruit growing and ornamentation by means of shrubbery is perhaps shown as forcibly in the seed distributor's business as in the effect of the sowing. In Pennsylvania the seedman's business is almost exclusively a commercial enterprise. From the producing standpoint the state, for reasons over which the most expert seedsmen has no control, is not a competitor with foreign countries or other sections of this country. Commercially, however, Pennsylvania is a seed market, with Philadelphia the hub.

Philadelphia was a seed center in the early days of the century, when seed production in the city environment had already attained the status of a profession. Expert seedsmen, realizing the importance of population, established their business here. Their descendants and those whom they trained succeed them. This probably is the answer to the question why Philadelphia's reputation as a seed distributing point has spread, until today the city exports and ships the germ of plant life to three-fourths of the states.

Two hundred acres have been added to the German Nurseries at Beatrice, Neb.

To Regulate Nursery Stock In the Mails

THE FOLLOWING bill has been introduced in congress by Representative Baker, H. R. 4357:

A BILL

To provide for the inspection of any parcel sent by mail which contains fruit, plants, trees, shrubs, nursery stock, grafts, scions, Peach, Plum, Almond, or the pits of other fruits, Cotton seeds, or vegetables, at point of delivery in any post office of the United States that requests such inspection and where the requisite inspectors are provided by the states to perform such service.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

That it shall be unlawful for any postmaster or postal clerk to receive and parcel containing fruit, plants, trees, shrubs, nursery stock, grafts, scions, Peach, Plum, Almond, or the pits of other fruits, Cotton seed, or vegetables to be sent by mail except that the same be plainly labeled, which label shall not only give the character of the parcel, but also the name of the person who produced it and place where grown, if possible; also the name of the sender. It shall also be unlawful for any postmaster or postal clerk to deliver at any post office in any state any parcel containing fruit, plants, trees, shrubs, nursery stock, grafts, scions, Peach, Plum, Almond, or the pits of other fruits, Cotton seed, or vegetables until the same has been inspected by a regularly appointed fruit inspector provided by the state, and it shall be the duty of the postal officers to apprise said fruit inspectors of the presence of such parcels. It shall also be unlawful for any postmaster or postal clerk to deliver such parcel until it is released by such regularly appointed fruit inspector, who certifies that it is free from injurious insects and injurious fungi. In case any state desires inspection at destination, it

shall be divided into a reasonable number of inspection districts, to be determined by the joint action of the Agricultural Department and the state authorities, and that in each of such inspection districts there shall be designated a point of inspection, and that all nursery stock coming through the mails shall be routed through such inspection point and there subject to inspection prior to re-shipment to destination, and in this case, immediately after inspection, the parcel shall be carefully rewrapped and remailed to the consignee in case it is free from pests, and otherwise treated and destroyed as the state officials shall direct.

Arkansas a Fruit State

Most of the noted varieties of apples are successfully grown in Northern Arkansas, including the Winesap, Delicious, Arkansas Black, Ben Davis, Pippin, Mammoth Black Twig, Jonathan, Ingram, Givins, Rome Beauty, Grimes' Golden and Stayman Winesap. The Stayman Winesap, Delicious and Grimes' Golden are of very high quality in flavor and color. A record of \$1,000 per acre has been made by Delicious apples on 9-year-old trees.

The great peach of Arkansas is the Elberta, and is the principal and most profitable variety grown. Mamie Ross, Wheeler, Red Bird and Carmen are other commercial varieties. There is at Horatio an Elberta peach orchard of 3,800 acres, said to be the largest in the world. In Pike county is another fruit orchard of 2,300 acres. Undoubtedly, fruit growing, including peaches, will be given increasing attention from this time forward. Arkansas is only beginning

to be appreciated as a producer of fruits, as well as a great state in many other respects.

Pear cultivation is beginning to attract attention of horticulturists and investors; also grapes and strawberries. Where tried with care and skillful management, pears have been profitable and successful. The Garber and Keifer varieties are considered best for Arkansas.

Intensive Horticulture

As an example of intensive cultivation applied to an orchard of land of high productive capacity, and under a system of irrigation, the following account may be serviceable. Leonard Coates, who furnished the information, was much impressed with the successful application of this system among the orchardists of England. Standard trees are laid out across the orchard at a distance of 50 feet apart, each way at right angles. This allows of interspersing with dwarf trees, with a distance of 25 feet, through their rows. Again, between these, and rows of both standard and dwarf trees, nut bushes are planted; while between the latter, in alternate horizontal rows, fruit bushes are grown. In order to effect the fullest possible fruition manures of every sort are cultivated into the land. Refuge of all kinds, rags, ashes, dung and commercial fertilizers.

Such methods of planting and treatment are employed on slightly rolling hillsides, with rocky subsoil, upon land of a loamy nature supplied with surface moisture, or watered by irrigation.

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Events in Nursery and Orchard Rows

Special Reports to "American Fruits"

Is California Pest Free?—News that destroying insects and other forms of low-class life with high-class mandibles virtually have ceased to take liberties with the soil products of California was brought to Los Angeles by Dr. A. J. Cook, state horticultural commissioner, who has been on a lecture tour in Southern California and incidentally is studying the fruit situation. The pests, said Dr. Cook, have taken to the tall timbers owing to the rigid quarantine that has been in effect during the past year.

Pear Crop Failure—The pear crop of Thomas County, Georgia, is a complete failure this year, according to reports from various growers. One grower stated that where he gathered from 500 to 700 barrels, when trees were in good bearing condition, he will hardly get one barrel of LeContes this year. He stated that the Keifer variety, which is very hardy, did not totally fail this year, but made only about one-fourth of a regular crop. This makes the third successive year the LeConte orchards have failed to bear.

Walnut Crop at Santa Barbara—County Horticulturist C. W. Beers, of Santa Barbara, Cal., in his report on the crop conditions, says the walnuts are setting in a very satisfactory manner, although a difference is noticed in orchards being heavily fruited while others are considered as short. Although the walnuts in the northern part of the county were badly injured by the frosts, he considers the prospect good for an average crop. Pests attacking the walnuts are not as serious as last year, blight is evidenced in some groves and the aphids are showing some. There is a more abundant supply of the hippodamia.

Northern Grading Rules—Northwestern fruit regions, the crops of which will be handled by the North Pacific Fruit Distributors, will be governed by a standardized set of grading rules hereafter, according to H. F. Davidson, who has returned from a meeting with the board of directors of the distributors, of which he is president. A committee of 15 expert packers from all the Northwestern districts was appointed to draw up the rules, which were submitted to a joint meeting of the committee, the three sales managers of the association—Wilmer Sieg, of Hood River; B. A. Perham, of North Yakima, and H. E. Smith, of Southern Idaho—and the board of directors. Officers of the North Pacific Distributors have resigned their positions with their local associations and will devote their time to the interests of the central association. Mr. Davidson and Mr. Sieg will continue, however, to make their homes at Hood River, the local branch of the association.

Kansas Fruit Prospects—A shortage in the apple, peach, pear and plum crops but promise for good yields of grapes, strawberries, raspberries and blackberries as compared to last year, is indicated in the report on Kansas fruit prospects, given out by Walter Wellhouse, secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural Society.

Not Seriously Enough—The one great charge that is being now made by Prof. Taft, of the Michigan Agricultural college and other leading fruit authorities, is that Michigan growers have not been taking fruit culture seriously enough. Fruit growing is taking on practical phases, and orchard demonstrations, with actual lessons on just how to prune, to prepare spraying solutions and apply the same are common throughout the entire state. The Agricultural college is doing excellent work along this line, sending out experts to give these object lessons.

Michigan apple growers who attended the international apple shippers' convention in Chicago last August returned home better qualified to cope with the most serious questions of the art of shipping and properly packing their stock as well as better versed in packing, in order that the best prices may be realized.

The National Nut Growers—The meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association in Houston next November will be a national event and attract to Houston many of the leading horticulturists of the country. This organization has had a potent influence upon the development of the nut growing industry of the world. Its membership is not confined to citizens of the United States, but embraces many prominent nut growers of foreign lands. The pecan nut being the chief nut grown in the Southern States it is but natural for the National Association which meets in Houston, to devote most of its time to the consideration of its propagation and culture. Many of the leading horticulturists of the United States will take part in discussing the problems which confront the grower in developing the nut growing industry. Luther Burbank, H. E. Van Deman, H. Harold Hume, G. T. Taber, W. N. Nutt, C. A. Reed, L. H. Bailey are but a few of its distinguished members who will be present and take part in the meeting.

Satsuma Orange Crop Short—It is reported at Gulfport, Miss., that the Satsuma orange crop for the coming season will be short. The trees bloomed profusely, but as the fruit formed it would shrivel and fall off. One of the largest orchards along the coast is having this trouble with practically sixty-five per cent. of its trees. The pecan crop for this fall bids fair to be a record breaker. Trees only three years old are full, while the larger and older trees are loaded down with fine looking nuts.

Apple Trees in the Country—In an accounting the number of apple trees in the United States is placed at 201,794,642. Missouri leads the list of states and territories with 20,040,399 trees, while New York is second with 15,054,832. New York orchards produced over 24,000,000 bushels in 1899, Pennsylvania was a close second and Ohio was third with more than 20,000,000 bushels. Missouri's nearly 6,500,000 bushels placed her ninth on the list. The average yield in New York according to a State Fruit Growers' Association report of 1902, is about three and one-half bushels per tree, which ought for 15,000,000 trees to bring up a total of over 52,000,000 bushels.

At Whittier, Cal.—That the citrus crop of Whittier will net at least \$150,000 more than it did last year comes as the announcement based on figures of the Whittier Citrus Association. The returns to date for this year already exceed those for the corresponding date last year. The association now includes about 200 members and markets the fruit from two square miles. These figures for the net returns do not include the Leffingwell Rancho, nor the various private packing plants or other marketing devices used here. It will come as a surprise to many that, in spite of unfavorable weather last January, the citrus crop for this district will return to the community an amount that is a handsome gain over last year.

Canadian Apples Criticised—Ontario has a bad reputation among the apple-buyers of the Canadian west. Such is the serious report brought to the Provincial Department of Agriculture by Messrs. R. S. Duncan and F. C. Hart, district representatives for Port Hope and Galt respectively, who were despatched with the Made-in-Canada Train to the west to inquire into conditions there. Western buyers are generally refusing to take Ontario fruit, owing to the fraudulent manner in which it is packed and shipped, according to the inspectors. As a result, the western consumer is securing practically all his fruit from British Columbia and the American states of Oregon and Washington. The Department of Agriculture will grapple with this situation in a very rigorous and determined manner, and it is not improbable that severe penalties may be attached to shippers who are guilty of such packing methods.

Protest Against Rates—"Eastern apple growers and shippers can market their apples in western and southern cities at a lower freight cost than the producers in the Missouri river territory," said Laurenz Greene, of Iowa State college, secretary of the Iowa Fruit Growers' Association. "In many cases the growers of this apple-producing section pay from 25 to 100 per cent. more freight on their apples than do eastern growers to the same markets. Figures which have been compiled show that many Iowa growers are forced to pay a discriminatory rate to western points. The matter will be threshed out thoroughly at the conference of the growers and railroad officials. It is believed that the railroads will adjust the matter satisfactorily, and soon."

Utah Growers' Plans—About 100 fruit-growers met in Provo, Utah, last month to discuss methods of marketing their fruit under the leadership of W. H. Garvin. J. B. Walton acted as chairman and W. H. Homer, Jr., and J. G. Duffin spoke in favor of the plan outlined by Mr. Garvin for marketing the fruit of the valley. In speaking of the market for this season Mr. Garvin said: "I have just returned from California and have some good news for you. They are selling their fruit out there for from \$1800 to \$2000 a car, and this is the best marketing year they have had for years. But those people have been threshing this thing out for years, and we cannot hope to do as well this year as they are doing. I ask your hearty support in this work and you can assist us by putting up a good, reliable pack. The peach crop will be on here in six or seven weeks and we are not going to be ready for it. The Utah Fruitgrowers' Association will have to practice economy with \$5000 or \$6000 and 500 or 600 cars of fruit to market." Mr. Garvin then told of the tri-state organization of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, who have 7000 cars of fruit to market, and he says the market cannot help but fall on them before they get all that fruit sold.

60,000 Kinds of Fungus—Horticultural science, which has established the fact that there are more than 60,000 kinds of fungus, all more or less harmful to plant life and many of them deadly destructive, has sounded a fresh note of warning to those desiring the preservation of trees. Particular warning has been given fruit growers of Eastern Iowa and Western Nebraska that it will be necessary to fight some of these dangerous fungus diseases that have found lodgment in their orchards. Thousands of cherry trees have been killed in that vicinity by growths of poisonous fungi and unless measures are taken to protect the young trees it would only be a question of a few years when the extinction of the cherry tree would be accomplished.

Growing Demand for Nuts—Operators and dealers in nuts of all edible and commercial varieties report a constantly increasing demand for such products throughout the United States, especially, and give these reasons therefor. First, the increasing prices of food commodities generally rated as standard, and second, a rapidly growing knowledge and appreciation of the food value of nuts. Dealers assert that instead of being regarded as only a confection, or something for a spasmodic trade during the Christmas season, nuts are coming to be considered by many people as a standard food product, and are now affording proof of the scientific forecast that "the future of our diet is only in the vegetable kingdom." Production has in no sense kept pace with demand in this country, and although nuts are turned to as a relief from the high prices of some other foods they have made great advances. The demand for them is at least double what it was a few years ago.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

Tree Holds World's Record For Cash Returns

The editor of *American Fruits* in June visited the ranch of H. A. Woodworth, Whittier, Cal., in company with Emery Albertson formerly of Bridgeport, Ind., and there saw the famous avocado tree, which holds the world's record for cash production. Mr. Woodworth makes the following statement regarding this tree:

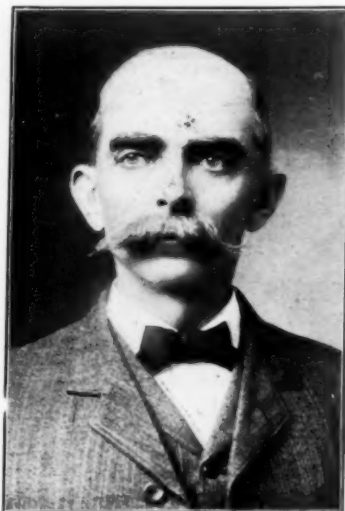
"The tree holds the world's record, having produced the largest cash returns—\$3,207—of any tree in the known world. This production was made in the year 1912. It bore 3,000 avocados, which sold for \$6 a dozen, besides \$1,700 worth of budding wood. The tree is just eight years old. It stands thirty-eight feet high and the trunk is forty-four inches in circumference. It began bearing when four years old and some of the young trees that have been propagated from it have matured fruit at two years from the bud."

The tree is boxed in with lattice work clear to the top and the entrance gate is padlocked to protect the buds which are valuable. Many buds from it have been sold by Mr. Woodworth.

Two experts from the United States Department of Agriculture were in Riverside recently making an examination of the conditions with regard to avocados in the vicinity. They were Peter Bisset, plant introducer, in charge of foreign plant distribution of the United States Department of Agriculture, and R. L. Beagles, who is in charge of the United States Experiment Gardens, located at Chico, California. The Department of Agriculture is taking much interest in the avocado situation in Southern California.

Although it is still a novelty, a demand is rapidly being created for the fruit. Leading hotels in New York city, in Washington, and in San Francisco are including this article in their menus. In New York and Washington the fruit, most of which now comes from Hawaii, sells at 15 to 25 cents apiece, and in San Francisco at \$2 to \$5 a dozen. The avocado resembles an overgrown pear, and is an olive green color, with irregular yellowish dots. The flesh is yellow at the centre, shading to green at the skin, and is fine-grained and buttery, with a delicious nutty flavor. It is usually served as a salad with a mayonnaise dressing, but is sometimes added to soups. An orchard of 100 acres has been started in Florida.

Whittier will soon claim the distinction of having the largest avocado orchard in the world. A. R. Rideout, a nurseryman, has recently purchased fifty acres of land in the frostless foothill district, adjoining the city on the north, and is planting the entire acreage to this fruit.



EMERY ALBERTSON, Whittier, Cal.

Citrus Fruit Growing

The growing of citrus fruits has attained vast proportions in Florida and is receiving much attention in other Gulf States, and many requests are received by the United States Department of Agriculture for information on the methods employed. To comply with this demand the Department secured from Prof. P. H. Rolfs, director of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Florida, a revision of a farmers' bulletin prepared by him eight years ago, when he was in charge of the Department's sub-tropical laboratory at Miami, Fla.

In order to furnish this information in concise form the former publication, with additional material, has been divided into three separate bulletins, in which form the information will be more available for distribution in the territory directly concerned, and will be of more service to the prospective citrus-fruit grower and to the planters already engaged in that industry. These three farmers' bulletins, "Sites, Soils and

Varieties for Citrus Groves in the Gulf States," "Propagation of Citrus Trees in the Gulf States," and "Culture, Fertilization, and Forest Protection of Citrus Groves in the Gulf States," and "Culture, Fertilization, and Forest Protection of Citrus Groves in the Gulf States," together with one entitled "Scale Insects and Mites on Citrus Trees," should be in the hands of all those interested in citrus fruit growing.

Apples in Nebraska

The counties of Nebraska bordering on the Missouri river are particularly suited to growing apples, with sufficient moisture to produce a solid-bodied fruit, and yet enough dryness to mellow the fruit and retain the flavor in ripening. Gradually orchards have been reaching back from the river, and good apples are now grown in the central section, but not grading "select" enough for the fancy market.

But an anomalous condition, says the Kearney Hub, has been this, that in Central and Western Nebraska, consumers have been compelled to buy Idaho, Utah and Colorado apples, and some other fruits, also the fruit of California, because the apples, peaches and grapes of Eastern Nebraska could not be shipped two to three hundred miles west, within the state, to compete with the outside product. Occasionally a cargo will get a couple of hundred miles west by the prairie schooner route, and infrequently a carload of apples will come by rail, and that is the extent of our actual experience with Eastern Nebraska fruit.

Lack of co-operation among fruit growers and discriminating or prohibitory rates, have thus worked against one of our most promising industries, and forced many thousands of people to spend their money for the products of other states that have not had anything better to offer. Eastern Nebraska can grow enough of apples, peaches and grapes—these three particularly—to supply the need of all other portions of the state, if the problem of transportation and marketing can be solved as it has been done in California and the mountain states.

"Here is where we sell trees to those who buy because they want them."—Herbert Chase, Delta, Colo.

FOR THE TRADE FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS--NURSERY GROWN

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1,000,000 PLUM SEEDLINGS

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WRITE FOR PRICES

THE WHITING NURSERY CO.

BOX 11

YANKTON, S. DAK.

Irrigation In New Jersey Orchards

More than twelve hundred fruit growers attended the seventh annual field meeting of the New Jersey Horticultural Society, on the farm of Granville W. Leeds, near Beverly, N. J., last month. President Joseph Barton presided.

The first speaker was Orlando Harrison, of Berlin, Md. He said the farmers are not getting better prices for their peaches and apples because of overplanting. He said that, while there is overplanting in this country, there is no overproduction of good fruit. Mr. Harrison added all fruit trees, as a rule, are affected with scale and insects and that now he is fighting harder to keep out the parasites than ever before.

Milo Williams, an irrigation engineer of the Department of Agriculture, in Washington, explained the irrigating systems in use on the Leeds place. He pointed out that the two elements needed to make irrigation successful are the farmer himself and the management. Then, he said, unless the farmer has the crop to irrigate there is no use going to the expense of installing an irrigation system.

Mr. Williams recommended the overhead spraying system for plants and the Western or surface method for orchards. He explained that Mr. Leeds made an agreement with the Department of Agriculture to supply all the materials, labor and land and the Government furnished the designs and engineers and supervised the installation of the systems. At the start nine acres were provided with that method at a cost of \$2500,

and then the pipes and main were extended to the 19-acre peach orchard tract, the extension costing \$900.

In all 28 acres were put under the most modern method of irrigation at a total expense of \$3400, he pointed out. He observed that the surface system is cheaper and should be given careful consideration, because the first cost of installation is always the greatest burden to the farmer.

When Mr. Williams turned on the spraying system the road in front of the nine-acre plot was lined with farmers. The spray pipes are 50 feet apart and are adjusted to cover the entire space between. The water is supplied by a 2-cycle, 24-horsepower gasoline engine, which drives a pump at the rate of 300 gallons a minute. The engine is operated only when irrigation is required.

Crown Gall

There is no certain cure for the crown-gall. There are reports of cutting away the bunches or galls and painting the roots with Bordeaux mixture, but it is doubtful if such treatment will pay. It may be lessened in the nursery by budding trees rather than grafting them. The wounds made in the stock to insert the scions are probably the commonest source of infection in the nursery. Opinion varies as to whether an ordinary case of crown-gall is dangerous or otherwise. Many of the nurserymen honestly believe that the disease is not dangerous, and that a grower may safely plant the

trees which they send out. We believe, however, that it is never a safe proposition to put such trees into the ground, and we would not plant them under any circumstances whatever, as it is much better to be on the safe side absolutely. In some cases we have known men to buy these crown-gall trees because they were able to buy them for a little less money than trees showing no galls. This seems to us the most short-sighted policy, and we would most emphatically advise our friends never to buy an inferior tree simply because it is cheap. There are frequently cases where we find the marks of borers or even the insect itself on the roots of peach trees. This is not such a serious matter, for the borers may be killed in pruning and preparing the roots, and in the rush of digging and sorting peach trees it is comparatively easy to miss an insect of this sort. With crown-gall, however, no nurseryman should take the chance of sending out such trees. In ordering trees we should make it clearly understood that we will not accept any tree thus afflicted. We should look them over, throw out all trees showing the gall, and promptly send them back to the nurseryman. By following this plan and letting the nurserymen know that it will be followed, most of the trouble with these gall trees will be overcome.—Rural New Yorker.

Prospect Hill nurseries, Castleton-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., \$10,000; Edwin Bell et al.

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AMERICAN FRUITS

An International Journal of
NURSERIES, ARBORICULTURE
COMMERCIAL HORTICULTURE

PUBLISHED BY
AMERICAN FRUITS PUB'G. CO.
INCORPORATED

123-125 Ellwanger & Barry Bldg.
Rochester, N. Y.

Phones: - Main 1602; Main 2802
Phones: - - Stone 82; Main 82
RALPH T. OLCOTT, Pres. and Treas.

Chicago Office—815 Advertising Buildings
New York Office—1178 Fifth Ave. Building

Chief International Publication of the Kind

SUBSCRIPTION RATES			
One year, in advance	-	-	\$1.50
To Foreign Countries, and Canada	-	-	2.00
Single Copies	-	-	.15

Advertisements should reach this office by the 15th of the month previous to date of publication.

Drafts on New York, or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 1913

One of F. V. Scott's pecan farms near Elizabeth City, N. C., contains over one thousand pecan trees, one year old. This is one of the three farms, all set in pecans, containing in all, nearly two thousand trees.

Appointment of a receiver is sought in a suit filed in Chicago against the American Land Company and the Monticello Pecan Grove Company by seven holders of contracts for the purchase of lands in Florida.

The Canadian government has supplied twenty-five million tree seedlings to farmers, principally in the Alberta and Regina plains region. The United States does not supply young trees to the public, except in a limited area in Nebraska, under the terms of the Kinkaid Act.

The various apple growing associations of the United States and Canada have made their preliminary reports on the apple crop for 1913, and a summary of all advices shows the outlook to be very favorable. Changes are, of course, possible from effects of weather conditions and what is regarded as the final estimate of the crop will not be made until the first week in August.

Manager Tucker of the California Almond Growers' Exchange, after three months' investigation, estimates the almond crop this year little more than half the acreage—approximately 1,750 tons, valued at \$500,000. The crop last year amounted to about 3,000 tons, which sold for approximately \$300,000. The only section that escaped frost damage was the Banning region in Riverside County.

The State Horticultural Commission, which keeps tab on crop prospects reports that from present indications California this year will be short on oranges, lemons, almonds, apricots, peaches, pears, plums, prunes and potatoes. This shortage, however, will be offset by the fact that the state will be long on alfalfa, hay, beans, berries, cherries, hops, olives and walnuts. The melon and apple crops will be fair.

The Southern Convention

All nurserymen, and as many others as can make it convenient, should attend the annual convention of the Southern Nurserymen's Association which is to be held this month at Mont Eagle, Tenn. Full information concerning the meeting is given in another column. The annual gatherings of the nursery associations, national, district and state, afford the best possible means for renewing acquaintance, forming new associations and keeping in touch generally with affairs in the trade. The meetings of the Southern Association are always practical in nature and one is sure to benefit directly by attendance. Mont Eagle is a delightful place to visit and we are sure that all who go there on the dates for this convention will enjoy a rest, a change of scene and an opportunity to meet many with whom they are in frequent correspondence in a business way. President Howard, of Pomona, N. C., is planning a programme of more than usual interest.

Tariff Changes

When the tariff bill reached the senate marked changes were made; but that portion of Schedule G, relating to nursery stock was unchanged, with the exception that in paragraph 215 the following words in the first line were stricken out: "And all other decorative greenhouse plants." This is in the phrase providing a 25 per cent ad valorem duty.

The Portland Convention

Readers of *American Fruits* were the first to be made acquainted with the details of the Portland joint convention of the American and the Pacific Coast Associations of Nurserymen. Fragmentary reports of the proceedings had been sent out before this magazine was issued early in July, but the first complete record of action taken at the Pacific Coast gathering was published in these columns. Considerable effort is required to get before our readers at the customary period the usual full report of convention proceedings which they are accustomed to find here, when the convention is held at so distant a point as was the case this year. The handicap was increased by the holding of the convention a week later than usual, thus bringing it uncomfortably near the regular time for closing forms. These are the causes which explain some minor typographical errors in our July issue.

The keynote of the Portland convention was co-operative measures to secure uniformity in horticultural laws. George C. Roeding of Fresno, Cal., brought this subject prominently before the Pacific Coast Association at its business meeting, previous to the opening of the joint convention, and elicited the strong support of that organization for the propositions he advanced. Mr. Roeding also presented the matter earnestly at a conference of leading members of the American Association, particularly those from the East, on the evening previous to its discussion formally in joint convention. Then when the subject came before the two associations on the field day

allotted to it he outlined, in a prepared paper which he read, the experience of California with a varied assortment of regulations and warned the nurserymen of the country that unless some action were taken to prevent it such conditions in some form were likely to be encountered in other and perhaps all the states.

As a result the determination and recommendation regarding a Horticultural Improvement Fund, as presented for the second time in this magazine on another page of this issue, were unanimously adopted by both associations in joint convention. This fund is to be made up of voluntary contributions by members of the associations, in amounts not exceeding twenty-five dollars, within ninety days of the date of this action, for the express purpose of providing ways and means for securing more uniform horticultural laws. A committee of three is provided for to make a digest of existing laws on the subject and evolve from this a law which shall develop, foster, conserve and protect all horticultural interests.

In accordance with the recommendation that the committee of three represent the Atlantic Coast, the Mississippi Valley region and the Pacific Coast, the following were appointed: William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y., chairman; Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; M. McDonald, Orenco, Ore.

This is one of the most important actions ever taken by the organized nurserymen of America. For many years the annoyance and losses caused by the application of many conflicting horticultural laws have been increasing. It is not felt that a national law is obtainable in the near future, but it is believed that such a law as will uniformly meet conditions can be prepared, which may receive the support of the states individually. To Mr. Roeding is due the initiative in the matter. He foresees the development of present complex conditions to a point where they will be unbearable unless the tendency to complicate matters is halted. It is admitted, as was plainly stated by Mr. Roeding, that pests and diseases must be dealt with by law and it is realized that the time for co-operation on all sides has arrived. The problem is not a simple one, and the proposed attempt at remedy will involve a great amount of work on the committee. There is no doubt that a fund sufficient to meet the cost will be provided within the prescribed time. There will be much interest in the reports on this subject at the Cleveland convention next year.

Owing to the small attendance of members of the American Association from the East, no discussion was had of the proposition to employ a transportation manager for the Association. The frequent necessity for attention to adjustments of freight rates in recent years has led to serious consideration of having a paid manager. Undoubtedly this will be one of the sub-

Uniform Action Under Federal and State Laws

At the recent joint convention of the American and the Pacific Coast Associations of Nurserymen steps were taken to provide for uniform action on the part of the Federal Government and the states in the matter of laws and regulations concerning inspection according to the following resolution which was unanimously adopted.

The following standing committee was appointed to take charge of the work: William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y., chairman; Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb., treasurer; M. McDonald, Orenco, Ore.

PASSED BY JOINT CONVENTION OF AMERICAN AND PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN

We, the members of the American Association of Nurserymen and the Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen, realizing that the multiplicity of state laws governing the control of injurious insects and diseases on all classes of horticultural products are often a menace; and realizing that these laws govern particular areas of the country which have a diverse horticultural production, and differing conditions of soils and climate; and inasmuch as it is a well settled fact that depleted soils invite enemies, such as insects and diseases, fungus and bacterial elements (which is in accordance with natural law provided for the elimination of all unfit plant life); and realizing that the growing of horticultural products and their free exchange between one section of the country and another is often retarded, hampered, and in many cases made unprofitable and prohibitive under much of the legislation now in force in the several states; and realizing that it is of the utmost importance that all horticultural products should be as free as possible from injurious insects and diseases, which have at times resulted in diverse, drastic and in some cases in unjust conditions for the free and equitable exchange of horticultural product of all kinds; therefore:

It is recommended by this joint committee, representing in its personnel the American Association of Nurserymen and the Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen, that both organizations proceed to provide moneys (to be known as the "Horticultural Improvement Fund"), by a voluntary contribution not to exceed twenty-five dollars from the firms in both associations, or others interested in horticulture; said contributions to be made within ninety days from the date of this notice, and payments to be made to the treasurer of the American Association, for the express purpose of providing ways and means to secure uniform horticultural laws, as between one state and another, which in our judgment is only feasible by the appointment of a committee whose duties shall be to secure copies of all horticultural laws now in force in all the states and territories of the United States; and to make a digest of the same, to the end that there shall be evolved and created out of this investigation and study, a law that shall develop, foster, conserve and protect all the interests of horticulture in all its several divisions, and which shall have the support and indorsement of horticultural officers and all the horticultural industries of the several states. And we further recommend that this convention adopt this report and proceed to carry out its provisions by the appointment of a committee of three, which shall consist of one member from the Atlantic Coast, one from the Mississippi Valley region, and one from the Pacific Coast, with full power to utilize this fund as in their judgment shall be deemed necessary. And it is further recommended that this report be placed upon the records of both organizations.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE C. ROEDING,
S. A. MILLER,
P. A. DIX,

F. A. WIGGINS,
M. McDONALD,
PETER YOUNGERS,

H. B. CHASE,
J. B. MOREY,
C. M. PETERS,
E. W. KIRKPATRICK, Chairman.

jects discussed at the Cleveland meeting. In the meantime and unless other arrangements should be made, transportation matters will be attended to by the efficient chairman of the transportation committee, Charles Sizemore, of Louisiana, Mo.

All who went from the Middle, Southern and Eastern states to Portland expressed their enjoyment of the trips and entertainment afforded by the Pacific Coast Nurserymen and promised to go again. There is little doubt that a strong effort will be made to swing the 1915 convention to San Francisco or other coast point; but it is hardly probable that the American Association will consider going so far to the West so soon again.

If it relates to Nurseries, Arboriculture or Commercial Horticulture, look it up in "American Fruits."

In order to do this, save every issue of the Magazine. It is indexed.

Federal Quarantine

Notice of Quarantine No. 10, with regulations, effective on and after August 1, 1913, has been issued by David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, covering the gipsy moth and brown-tail moth. Those doing business in various sections of the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont and Connecticut, may obtain copies of the regulations and govern themselves accordingly.

At the points placed under the ban, practically everything is in quarantine with the exception of fruit pits, seeds of ornamental trees and shrubs, field, vegetable and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants and roots. Coniferous trees, and Holly and Laurel, are particularly singled out in the quarantine act, which not only extends to the live products but, as well, covers the native trees after they have been converted into logs, poles, posts, etc.

Lloyd C. Stark, of Stark Bros. Nurseries & Orchards Company, recently returned from a tour of inspection of his company's branch plants and found stock in ideal condition.

Parcel Post in Danger

If any of our readers has not yet formally protested against a pending effort to cripple the operation of the parcel post and its logical extension to still greater service, he should at once do so, by communicating with his congressman and state senators.

Under the parcel post law as passed last year the postmaster-general was authorized to change the zone boundaries and the rates and limit of weights as he should deem wise in the light of experience with the new system. In accordance with that authority he has planned to extend the weight limit to twenty pounds and to lower the rates by combining zones. This would be of direct advantage to nurserymen as it is to all classes of business. But congressional committees are proposing to interfere with such changes. This is probably purely political maneuvering. What the people of the country desire is that the politicians keep their hands off and let the parcel post system develop naturally. It has been a great convenience and has been an effective offset to exorbitant express rates. Now let it progress until it shall have taken the place of high express costs and shall include a service much greater than at present.

Our readers should communicate at once with their representatives in congress in such manner that the latter shall know just what the desire of the users of the system is. The express companies and the railroads are believed to be at the bottom of the latest attempt to nullify one of the best federal arrangements ever made.

The Whittier Citrus District

After the Portland convention of nurserymen the editor of *American Fruits* visited Emery Albertson, Whittier, Cal., well-known to the older members of the American Association of Nurserymen of which organization he was at one time the president. Mr. Albertson has extensive interests in citrus fruit growing in the Whittier district. We drove in an auto for hours through orange, walnut and lemon groves which he either owns or had a prominent part in developing. In the spacious grounds surrounding his fine residence in Whittier, are growing specimens of practically all the fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs found in the commercial nurseries of Southern California. Mr. Albertson conducted the editor through the big orange and lemon packing house of the Whittier Citrus Association which was in full operation at the time. Valuable orange tracts are being laid out continually and property values in and about Whittier as in other Southern California sections are increasing rapidly.

Seventy-six growers' organizations of Washington, Montana, Oregon and Idaho, are already affiliated with the North Pacific Fruit Distributors, and 14 more are forming or are in anticipation, according to the announcement of J. H. Robbins, general manager of the central selling agency. New branches are reporting in every few days.

Five million bushels of apples for Iowa was the estimate made at a meeting of the Iowa Fruit Growers' Association in the office of Wesley Greene, State Horticulturist. This estimate does not allow for danger from worms, fungus and other evils which the apple growers must guard against from now until the crop is harvested.

Southern Association To Meet This Month

THE SIXTEENTH annual meeting of the Southern Nurserymen's Association will be held at Mont Eagle, Tenn., August 27-28. Headquarters will be at Assembly Inn.

Officers of the association are: President, O. Joe Howard, Pomona, N. C.; vice-president, Robert Chase, Chase, Ala.; secretary-treasurer, A. J. Smith, Knoxville, Tenn.

In the prospectus for this meeting the officers say:

"The Southern Nurserymen's Association was organized in Chattanooga, Tenn., fifteen years ago, by a few energetic Nurserymen. Its annual meetings have been held in various cities throughout the South. The object of the Association is to get together the Nurserymen of the South, in order that they may discuss questions of interest pertaining to the Southern Nurserymen, as well as the trade at large. Those who have attended the Southern Association regularly, have often been heard to say that they get much more real, practical value out of the discussions in the Southern Association than they get in the National Association. The Association has accomplished much good for Southern Nurserymen, but it is capable of accomplishing greater good in the future than it has in the past, if the Southern Nurserymen as a whole, will join the Association, attend the meetings, and take part in an informal way in the discussions.

"We have usually had an attendance of from seventy-five to one hundred at each annual meeting, but it is the purpose of the officers of the Association this year to have an attendance of from two to three hundred. In order that this might be more readily accomplished, the date of the meeting was made the fourth Wednesday in August, at which time Nurserymen generally are more at leisure than earlier in the season. We naturally expect a larger attendance this year from the fact that the meeting of the National Association was at Portland, Oregon, and very few of the Eastern and South-



O. JOE HOWARD, Pomona, N. C.
Pres. Southern Nurserymen's Association

ern nurserymen attended. If you are not already a member, let us urge you to join right now and then attend the meeting at Mont Eagle.

"Mont Eagle is situated in the Cumberland Mountains and is quite a noted summer resort. It is a great educational center in the Chautauqua season and hundreds spend more or less time there every season. Mont Eagle is reached via. Cowan Tenn., which is on the main line of the N. C. & St. L., between Chattanooga and Nashville. Four trains per day run from Cowan to Mont Eagle which is fourteen miles up in the mountains.

"Aside from the natural attractions incident to visiting such a resort as this, the Association will be in close proximity to the different nurseries situated at Winchester, Tenn., Huntsville, Ala., and Chase, Ala. The nurserymen at these different points will provide entertainment for all members of

the Association who want to go to these different nursery centers. There will be no side trips of any kind planned until after the two days meeting of the Association is over. We expect to have three sessions each day, and we want to fill each session full of interesting discussions.

"The annual dues of the Association are \$2.00, and if you will send check or money order for that amount to the Secretary and Treasurer, A. I. Smith, Knoxville, Tenn., he will promptly receipt you for the amount and will send you, in due time, program of the meeting. If you have any questions that interest you, or about which you want to get information, send such questions to the Secretary and he will see that they are incorporated in the program for this year's meeting.

"The headquarters of the Association will be at the Assembly Inn. They have quoted a rate of \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day, American plan. Besides the Assembly Inn, there are other splendid hotels where accommodations can be had.

"We desire to make a specialty of our exhibits. All articles for exhibition should be addressed to the Southern Nurserymen's Association, Mont Eagle, Tenn.

"Take a few days rest and attend the Convention before you get into the fall rush. Help us make this the best Association in the country, and we can do it with your help."

Shrub Nursery for Wapato

John Ryker of Holland and Norbert Levasseur of France have purchased a 60-acre tract of land about three miles west of Wapato, Wash., for the purpose of installing an ornamental shrub nursery.

Secretary Charles A. Chambers of the Fresno Nursery Co., Fresno, Cal., reports that everything indicates a good business with them next winter. Their agents report an active demand.

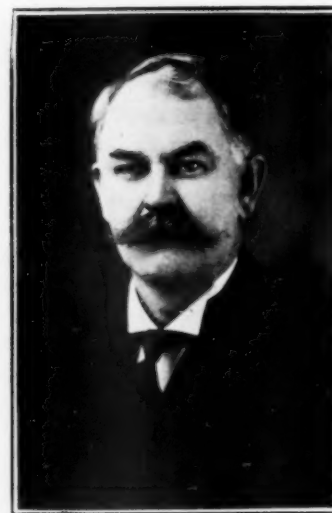
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NORBERT LEVAVASSEUR, Ussy, France
Who Recently Toured Nurseries of United States



M. McDONALD, Orenco, Ore
Recent Host of American and Pacific Coast Associations



L. J. FARMER, Pulaski, N. Y.
Well Known Propagator of Strawberries

Samuel Miller, Pioneer Oregon Nurseryman

S. A. Miller, the sturdy octogenarian delegate to the annual convention of the American and Pacific Coast Associations of Nurserymen, now in session here, is one of the men who have done a splendid service in Eastern Oregon in the development of this industry. He is a resident of Milton, Ore., and is 83 years old, the oldest man at the convention. Every one of the business sessions finds him in rapt attention to the papers, discussions and other matters pertaining to the good of the cause. Nor does he overlook any of the play and recreation features of the convention, declaring that even at his advanced age all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

Miller is a native of Maryland, but came to Oregon in 1874, and has been interested in the nursery and horticultural industry for over 35 years. In fact he was one of the first to see the possibilities of building up this business in his part of the state.

"The first nursery east of the mountains was established in the '70s by Phil Ritz," said Miller, "and he made a success of it, and I soon followed him. My first attempt consisted of setting out 75 White Winter Pearmain apples. They flourished nicely, and I became greatly interested in the industry, and from my own trees I distributed stock among my neighbors. From that time on the industry has grown at a substantial pace."

Miller expects to devote considerable of his time here to comparing notes with leading growers and nurserymen from other parts of the country who represent the American association.—Portland Oregonian, June 18, 1913.

The King of Fruit—the Apple

Jessie Anderson Stockton, Denver, Colo.

Tune—Rally Round the Flag.
We have come to praise Pomona for what we prize the most,

Hail to the king of fruits, the Apple.
And to join the mighty chorus that swells from coast to coast,
Hail to the king of fruits, the Apple.

Chorus

Give thanks to Pomona, rejoice, friends, rejoice;

Give thanks for the Apple, of all 'tis our choice,

And to make its flavor our emblem, we'll work with pen and voice,

Hail to the king of fruits, the Apple.

Oh, the tree's a thing of beauty, the bloom a charming sight,

Hail to the king of fruits, the Apple.
And the globes of garnered sunshine a picturesque delight,

Hail to the king of fruits, the Apple.

When the harvesting is o'er, and the bins are filled with care,

Hail to the king of fruits, the Apple.

What a splendor greets the eye, and what fragrance fills the air,

Hail to the king of fruits, the Apple.

In the glad October's time, in the fertile Autumn days,

Hail to the king of fruits, the Apple.

We have set apart a day when the nation joins in praise,

Hail to the king of fruits, the Apple.

Encore

Let us cheer the able man who espoused the Apple's cause,

Cheer him for laboring so grandly,
He has led a winning fight and deserves our warm applause,

Hail to our gallant Captain Handly.

Personal

C. B. Harkness, formerly vice-president of the Fresno Nursery Co., Fresno, Cal., is no longer connected with the company. The executive heads now are: President and manager, F. H. Wilson; secretary-treasurer, Charles A. Chambers.

In the July issue of *American Fruits*, the post office address of Jim Parker was inadvertently omitted from his advertisement. Almost everyone knows he is at Tecumseh, Okla. Those who did not up to this time, should get acquainted at once.

W. G. Campbell, Jr., general manager of the American Printing company and of The Fruit Grower and Farmer, St. Joseph, Mo., a farm magazine issued by the printing company, announced recently that James M. Pierce of Des Moines, Iowa, had purchased the interest of J. M. Irvine in The Fruit Grower and Farmer. Pierce will be associated with W. G. Campbell, F. L. Campbell, and W. P. Tracy in the publication of the farm paper.

Just say you saw it in *AMERICAN FRUITS*.

Mr. and Mrs. Levavasseur Back in France

Editor *American Fruits*:

On reaching New York July 2 both Mr. and Mrs. Levavasseur expressed their delight with the pleasant trip to the Portland convention. It had been twenty-three years since Mr. Levavasseur had visited the United States; visiting old friends, making new ones, and enjoying the beautiful country proved quite an inspiration to him and he expressed the hope of being among us again before very long. They returned on the S. S. LaSavoie to their beautiful France on July 3. Mr. N. Levavasseur desired to make the following correction, in that he had not been Mayor of Ussy, but of Boulon, where he is also largely interested in agricultural farming, covering 1000 acres. He is not a member of the Legion of Honor, but is an Officer of Agriculture-Merite.

August Rolker & Sons.

New York City, July 8, 1913.

Nova Scotia Apple Crop

The Nova Scotia apple crop for 1913, according to U. S. Deputy Consul General Lamb, will be far below normal, cold, wet weather at blossoming time and June frosts having inflicted much damage. Where the trees escaped they are receiving careful attention, cultivation and spraying being carried on to an extent surpassing that of any other year. Many motor sprays have been purchased by the fruit growers of Annapolis Valley, which are proving very satisfactory.

"American Fruits" Year Book and Directory Of Nurserymen

Nurserymen of the United States, Canada and Europe are listed with their addresses in the "AMERICAN FRUITS" YEAR BOOK AND DIRECTORY.

Also the shipping laws regulating transportation of Nursery Stock in the Union and in Canada, with the name of the State Official in charge. Statistical matter concerning the Nursery Business and Directories of Nursery and Horticultural Organizations, national, district and state.

Alphabetically arranged, profusely illustrated and indexed for ready reference.

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Manufacturers of the Celebrated Ilgenfritz
Graft and Stock Planter
and Firmer.

New York Has One-third Fruit Crop

Professor U. P. Hedrick, horticulturist, and P. J. Parrott, entomologist at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, in Geneva, after a week's trip through the leading fruit growing counties of New York state, announced their estimates of the fruit crop for the coming season as follows: Apples, one-third of last year's crop; pears, twice as many as last year; peaches, one-half as many as last year; plums, one-half as many as last year; cherries, more than the normal crop.

This estimate is made after the experts had visited scores of fruit orchards in Onondaga, Oswego, Cayuga, Wayne, Ontario, Monroe, Orleans and Niagara counties, and is considered by the experts to be a conservative estimate of the prospects from a disinterested point of view. Many fruit growers, they claim, who are inclined to talk down the size of the crop, hold that the prospect for apples at the present time is for a crop of not more than quarter of last year. Apple buyers, on the other hand, who are inclined to talk up the size of the crops, estimate the 1913 crop at one-half of last year. The experts take a middle course between these two classes, with an estimate of one-third of last year.

Texas Nursery Inspection

The following gentlemen will assist Chief Inspector Dixon this season in inspecting the state nurseries: Prof. J. B. Wolfe, Houston; H. W. Stevenson, Liberty, and L. J. Tackett, Fort Worth; R. F. Lawson, Austin, and Prof. E. A. Miller, assistant entomologist, State Department of Agriculture. The work of inspecting began July 7, and will be pushed rapidly to completion.

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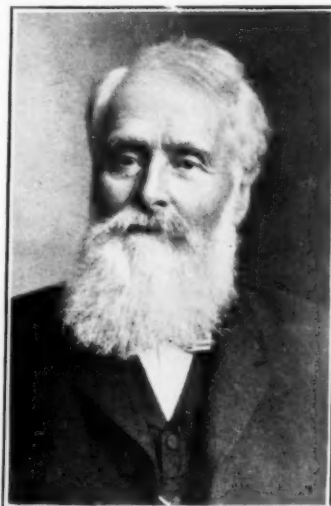
H. M. Simpson & Sons,
VINCENNES, IND.

Obituary

Wyman Elliott

Death came to Wyman Elliott, Minnesota's most prominent horticulturist and pomologist, June 16, as he stood working among the roses whose culture and beauty had brought him note in the horticultural world. He lived at 1412 West Forty-seventh street, Minneapolis, close by the shores of Lake Harriet, and his gardens were the surprise and beauty of the neighborhood.

Mr. Elliott was born in Corinna, Me., May 19, 1834. In his youth he developed his taste for horticulture. In 1854 he came to Minneapolis and soon was a recognized authority on pomology, being frequently consulted by the head of the Department of Agriculture. He was prominent in the upbuilding of the Park Avenue Congregational church.



WYMAN ELLIOTT, Minneapolis, Minn.

From 1895 to 1898, inclusive, he served the Fifth ward in the city council. His father was Dr. Jacob S. Elliott, who gave Elliott park to the city. His brother, Dr. A. F. Elliott, gave Elliott hospital to the university. After his retirement from public life, he devoted himself exclusively to experimental work in his gardens. He leaves a widow, two sons, Wyman S. and Stuart D. Elliott; a daughter, Mrs. E. P. Loye, four grandsons and three granddaughters.

Mrs. Frederick W. Kelsey

Mrs. Frederick W. Kelsey died July 4 at her home in Orange, N. J., after a long illness. For twenty-five years she had been a resident of Orange and until recently had devoted much of her time to charitable works. Mrs. Kelsey was deeply interested in the Orange Memorial Hospital, and was the originator and founder of the Hospital Auxiliary, a board of fifty-one young women. She was also an active member of the Woman's Exchange of the Oranges and since 1886 was a member of the Woman's Club of Orange. At the last business meeting of the club Mrs. Kelsey was elected by recommendation of the executive board, an honorary member, an honor granted to few. The club's action was taken in definite recognition of the playground work inaugurated in Orange by the Woman's Club, under the leadership and later the chairmanship of adopted theretofore in many localities in the Mrs. Kelsey. This was pioneer work, not United States. Mrs. Kelsey is survived by her husband, two sons, Frederick T. Kelsey, who, since his marriage in May to Miss Anna Whitney, of South Orange, has been abroad; Ronald Kelsey, a recent graduate of Yale, and one sister, Miss Vergelia Butts, who made her home with her.

THE COMPANY WE KEEP

A glance at the advertising columns of *American Fruits* shows at once the company we keep. The leading nursery concerns of the United States are there represented, and we are proud to say that some of the greatest in Europe are also included. The high character of the magazine is thus attested.

We can make room for others who measure up to the standard required. Nearly every month there are applicants for admission to these columns who are refused. If your business is in every way honorable you will be welcomed.

Admission of the playground work inaugurated in Orange by the Woman's Club, under the leadership and later the chairmanship of adopted theretofore in many localities in the Mrs. Kelsey. This was pioneer work, not United States. Mrs. Kelsey is survived by her husband, two sons, Frederick T. Kelsey, who, since his marriage in May to Miss Anna Whitney, of South Orange, has been abroad; Ronald Kelsey, a recent graduate of Yale, and one sister, Miss Vergelia Butts, who made her home with her.

The Pecan as Shade Tree

Residents of San Antonio, Tex., are planning to replace the hackberry with the pecan for shade tree purposes. The grafted pecan, which produces the large paper shell variety of nuts, will begin bearing the third year after planting. Furthermore, they may be planted in the midst of hackberry and other unprofitable trees, where they will thrive as if they were out in the open. In a few years after the pecan reaches a proper size the common forest tree can be gradually removed. Another advantage in having pecan trees in the front yards and ornamenting the parkings is the fact that flowers and shrubbery will grow and prosper underneath them, whereas, if planted in the shade of hackberry trees, flowers and shrubbery pine and die. The roots of the pecan reach deep into the earth, while the hackberry, it is argued, draws its chief sustenance from the shallow soil.

Canadian Apple Crop

In the second report of this season on the outlook of the apple crop in the Niagara district of Canada, P. W. Hodgetts, director of the Fruit Branch of the Department of Agriculture, has only a meagre 50 per cent average crop to promise. "From the reports coming to us," said Mr. Hodgetts, "that estimate will hold good all over the Province. The early season prospects for the apple crop could not have been better, but the cold weather got in its destructive work and a heavy falling off resulted."

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PEACH SEED

Crop 1912

W. B. COLE
PAINESVILLE, O.

What Ornamental Nursery Stock is Doing

Harrisburg, Pa.—The Pennsylvania Chestnut Tree Blight Commission has just issued for the information of the public Bulletin No. 1, a brief, illustrated publication giving the means of identifying the chestnut blight disease and suggesting remedies for its control and eradication. The interesting document points out the great danger of extermination that menaces Pennsylvania's vast chestnut resources and urges a prompt and vigorous co-operation generally in the effort in progress to stamp out this new, but terribly destructive pest of native chestnut trees.

The disease has already entailed losses to timber owners in Pennsylvania amounting to fully \$10,000,000, having been especially virulent in southeastern Pennsylvania, where thousands of both old and young chestnut trees were killed. West of the Alleghany mountains a concentrated effort on the part of the employees of the commission, with the co-operation of the timber owners and others, the blight will practically be wiped out by the close of the year, thus giving the assurance that a large portion of Pennsylvania's many millions of dollars worth of chestnut may be saved and the disease checked before it can spread into the valuable timber of adjacent states.

Nursery Stock Inspection

Chestnut nursery stock can only be sold and shipped after it has been carefully in-

spected by the agents of the commission and properly tagged. A tree that does not appear to be entirely free from the disease is condemned and burned. Nurserymen generally are in sympathy with this action of the commission, having no desire to aid in the dissemination of the disease. Thus far the blight has confined its ravages to the chestnut tree.

Copies of the bulletin will be sent without charge upon request by writing to the commission at 1112 Morris building, Philadelphia.

Introduced Japanese Maples

Jean R. Trumpy, Flushing, N. Y., who introduced hydrangeas, rare evergreens and Japanese maples into American landscape gardens, died recently at the age of 83. Mr. Trumpy was one of the most prominent horticulturists in the country a few years ago. His first success in introducing rare plants into America was in 1864, when a Mr. Hogue, returning from Japan, brought samples of Japanese maples in which he interested the Parsons nurseries at Flushing, where Mr. Trumpy was employed. The nursery managers gave them to Mr. Trumpy to determine whether they could be grown in America, and under what conditions. He was successful, and now all over this country the maples are conspicuous in pretentious landscape gardening.

The Cotton Tree

A tree which produces in a single year a bale or more of cotton is one of the wonders of the state of Tamaulipas, Mexico, according to M. I. Vought, who a few weeks ago escaped in a hazardous manner from the state with his charming wife and a roll of this cotton or vegetable wool. He is now located in San Antonio, Tex., awaiting the report of the Department of Agriculture at Washington on this new product which seems destined to make King Cotton and Mr. Sheep ashamed of themselves.

The tree is known as the "ceba" tree in Tamaulipas and the adjoining states, where it thrives indifferent alike to continued rains or long periods of drouth, seemingly demanding nothing for its sustenance more than plenty of air, sunshine and tropical heat.

Up to the present time, so far as is known, the tree has been cultivated solely for shade purposes, but Mr. Vought believes that it is destined to become a great factor in the industrial world. The fiber is fine and silky, and can be run into threads by being rolled between the fingers. The only question which arises and throws doubt over its mercantile value is whether it is strong enough to stand the stress of wearing. If it is found to be strong enough to be used for practical purposes, a new and wonderful industry will be opened.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

Rare Foreign Plants

The desire of the Agricultural Department at Washington to introduce into the United States such foreign plants and trees as seem adapted to the soil and climate was the occasion of a visit to Abbeville, La., by Peter Bissott of the Bureau of Plant Introduction. He inspected some particularly fine specimens of giant bamboo and Chinese tung, or wood oil trees, growing in that vicinity. The tung bears a fruit somewhat resembling a giant castor oil bean, the seeds of which yield a high grade of oil, which is in great demand in the paint and varnish business and of which large quantities are annually imported from China. This seems to offer profitable commercial possibilities, and one man has planted a thousand trees in Florida, where it flourishes. The tree is very handsome and of rapid growth.

A Blessing In Disguise

The chestnut blight may prove to be a blessing in disguise. Although this particular tree disease has ruined millions of feet of standing timber and wiped out some promising young chestnut orchards, the discovery that it can be checked by a spraying process has awakened in the hearts of South Jersey horticulturists, who have discussed the subject at recent Grange meetings the hope that the plague may react upon the nut-growing business as the San Juan scale has done upon the fruit industry.

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Apple Trees, one and two years

Kieffer and Garber Pear, one and two years

Gooseberries, Rhubarb,

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We offer for prompt shipment several thousand bushels of 1912 crop N. C. natural peach seed. Can give you screened or country run stock. The 1913 crop is a failure and practically none will be gathered. Write for prices. Booking orders for August shipment.

HICKORY SEED CO. Hickory, N. C.

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NORWAY MAPLE

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Manetti, Hardy Rhododendrons, Fruit Stocks, Ornamentals, Evergreens, Shrubs, Trees, Roses, Boxwood, Baytrees, etc.

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NEW YORK

Novelties In Horticulture--A Retrospection

J. W. KERR, Denton, Md.

Novelty, in an unequivocal and general acceptance, is forcefully enticing, pleasingly insinuating, charmingly beguiling, universally liberal, unlimited and unrestricted in resource and relentlessly potential. No sphere of human endeavor is immune to its alluring art and influence. No intelligent human being, if wholly free from hookworm, can be wholly free from aspirations to win its favor. No industry of any kind or character, can endure without the reanimating tonic of its generating stimulus.

To successful horticulture it bears the same relation that the anti-skid does to the motor car; or that Marconi's great triumph does to the ocean greyhound; or the gloriously gaudy ostrich plume to the head-dress of a fashionable suffragette. Without its inspiring and energizing influence, its tireless fostering of hopefulness, its unfaltering prodigality of resources, Faith itself would vanish in an insipid dissolution; Hope would be fossilized in the dry mold of monotony; even Charity would wither and fade into the barrenness like unto the drought-parched desert. Novelty, or Newness, is the very embodiment, the quickening spirit, of progressivism in all things that partake of human interest and christianized civilization.

Considered more especially in its intimate connection with horticulture in revolutionary achievement, if all the seething fermentation of all the South American patriots, including the distinguished Cipriano Castro, were gathered into a single mass, the sum would be as a boarding-house buck-wheat cake beside a New York City skyscraper.

Untiringly, onward and upward it wings its way, marking such differences as that between a Stayman Winesap, and the vile, lip-puckering little Crabs—the Adam and Eve as pictured in legends of the apple. No less marked are its successful revolutions in each and every specific line of horticultural effort. In pears, as we take a cursory glint along the misty shadows of the Past, we see the Lawrence and the Seckel standing to the front as masterpieces; again, not so far back, what it did in pears was more than a plenty when it handed us the Keiffer,—that "Gold Brick" with horticultural trimmings. How extremely prodigal it has been in greatly improved varieties of the cherry, is attested by the lavishness of its smiles upon the labors of the late Dr. Kirtland of Ohio. In plums,—novelties on novelties in phalanx deep—at much less than Parcel Post rates—have reached the recording scribe of Pomological History. With peaches,—for a while novelty was bewildered with ecstasy at the boundless possibilities, until, centralizing and amalgamating its choicest golden threads, wove them into a blushing Elberta. And so on. A dispassionate and unprejudiced review of each special type of fruit reveals analogous conditions.

What about recent achievements? What recent novelty is characterized by any special or note-worthy merit? What of special value to Peninsula fruitgrowers attaches to such varieties of apples as the Rabun, Delicious, King David, Lowland Raspberry, etc.? When the varietal individualisms of these fruits are properly understood—indispensably essential to the successful and full and proper development of any fruit—doubtless

they will all prove profitable to a greater or less degree. This, however, is not assuming that every one planting them will confirm this estimate of their value. Many of what are termed the "New Fruits" of the present, are deservedly notable for special merit in some one particular feature. Yet it is clearly true, with apples especially, that some of the new varieties of half a century or more ago are, in more than a few instances, unmistakably superior. Back even so short a time as twenty-five years, requirements for the disposition of apples were radically different from the present day practice. Old usages have been left behind, and quite a goodly number of meritorious varieties have been overlooked, through and by the heavy tax and pressure upon the time of the orchardist fully to adapt himself to the changed conditions. Your Committee, impressed with this opinion, may be pardoned for asking that at least a moderate degree of consideration be bestowed on these old-new varieties.

It is pleasingly given over to the magnetic and suave tree-agent,—he with the aurora-like, and illuminating imagination, to tell you of the marvelous new fruits, controlled exclusively by his firm. He will sell you a pear grown by methods known only to his people, on a black gum stock, a cross probably between a mammoth pumpkin and a sugar refinery; or, mayhap, a peach produced by a secret, scientific blending of the cocoanut and one of Capt. Cook's north-pole nightmares; a seedless fruit of a very rich, creamy consistency, which, when eaten, makes all crooks reform. The tree-agent may tell you of these—I wonder if any of you will believe him.

This topic may not be treated in this report exactly as the honored authority that placed it in my hands desired; if so, the blame attaches fundamentally to said authority and not to the writer.

Ontario Fruit Growers

The Co-operative Fruit Growers of Ontario, which was recently incorporated, met recently in the Parliament buildings in Toronto and decided to establish a central selling agency for the purpose of marketing a portion of the crop grown and packed by the local associations that are affiliated with it. At present there are 52 affiliated associations, half of which were represented at the meeting by delegates. Many of the associations represented agreed to place from 1,000 to 15,000 barrels each in the hands of the provincial association for sale. Some of them offered their whole crop. Inspectors will be appointed by the association to help in securing and maintaining a uniformity good pack, and a sales manager will sell the fruit. It is probable that an agency will be established in the West.

A letter from R. M. Winslow, secretary of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association, was read, in which it was stated that there will be a big crop of fruit in that province and in the North-western states, and that means a stiff fight for the markets of the Prairie Provinces. Correspondence from R. S. Duncan, who is in charge of the Ontario Exhibit in the "Made-in-Canada" train that is touring the West, pointed out the need for Ontario growers and associa-

tions sending their apples in boxes rather than in barrels, as the Western dealers have no faith in the barrel pack as put up by this province. Mr. Duncan wrote that Ontario can hold the Western market if only good fruit is sent well packed and graded in boxes. The superior flavor and texture of Ontario apples make them the favorite for consumption, but much is undesirable in the methods of packing.

Last year's officers of the association were re-elected as follows: President, Elmer Lick, Oshawa; First Vice-President, Robert Thompson, St. Catharines; and Directors: C. W. Gurney, Paris; Adam Brown, Owen Sound, and Roy A. Carey, Oakville; Secretary-Treasurer, P. W. Hodgetts, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Overdue Bills

"Each day that an unpaid bill runs over the date when due it becomes harder to collect," said recently a credit man connected with a local wholesale grocery concern to a New York Times representative. "Shortly after I became connected with this house a solicitor for a large collection agency interviewed me, and I decided to give him some of our business. There were a number of back accounts on file that needed clearing up, so I handed them to him. He looked at them and handed them back, saying that he judged them rather old and did not care to test his firm's ability on such prospects. They had resisted various attempts at collection. This I foolishly explained to him, and it seemed to strengthen his opinion that they were hardly worth troubling with.

"Had those accounts been properly handled at the beginning they would either have been collected or the customers would have had no more goods. As matters stood, a bill of goods was shipped them the month previous. It is difficult to keep the customers of a large house prompt in the matter of payments, but it can be done. It is worth while doing, too, because it is the only way to success. I have had no accounts outlawed since I have been connected with my firm. Losses are bound to occur in business failures, but I speak only of houses carelessly allowing accounts to run for indefinite periods uncollected.

"The house that does not collect promptly does business at its own expense, while the house that collects efficiently does business at its customers' expense.

"There need be no concern about the 'worthy dealer in trouble' whose luck is temporarily against him. Their numbers are small and the house's judgment can govern those cases. Sympathy is all right in deserving cases, and we are not hard on deserving retailers. Only, we have our running expenses to meet every week. Is there any reason why the people we serve should not meet theirs? We are careful to investigate the facts in cases where allowances are made. That is the only way to permanent success."

The Pierce nursery business at Beverly Farms, Mass., has been reorganized by F. E. Cole and will hereafter be known as the North Shore Nursery Co.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

How Orcharding Started In the Northwest

E. R. LAKE, Secretary American Pomological Society

The Northwest during the past quarter of a century has taken much of the best horticultural heart and brain of the east and with it built up an almost model fruit industry. Stupendous obstacles have been overcome while a product of very high quality, and finish has been placed upon the world's markets in a style of pack entirely distinct and uniquely attractive. Estimates are assuring that by 1915 the Northwest Pacific apple crop will be fifty thousand cars and the railroads cannot by any possibility handle but thirty thousand cars. There is room in China for some of these apples and China is now becoming civilized. They will soon want Pacific Coast apples. The East charges the West with many shortcomings, but it should give credit for what the West has done in pace making at least. You lose sight of a few things.

Orcharding began in the Northwest in 1852, and the first apples produced there readily sold at \$2 apiece. Later they were shipped to California in shoe boxes and other boxes and thirty to forty dollars a box was not an uncommon price. That was in the days of the gold craze of California. As the gold craze subsided, and California turned her attention to fruitgrowing the fruit

market for up-coast fruit declined; the trees were neglected; they became moss-grown and soon had the appearance of decrepit old trees. A Mr. Stewart of Illinois came to the southern valley of Oregon some twenty-eight years ago when he was eighty-five years old. Expecting to live a hundred or more he said he proposed to plant an orchard and renew the pleasures and anticipations of his youth—the blossoming and fruitage of trees. To the people then engaged in general agriculture and mining he pictured the beautiful Rogue River Valley as a garden spot of orchards, a spot that would



E. L. "HOOD RIVER" SMITH

make a name in all the world. He proceeded to interest the people and individually put out over 200 acres of apples, pears, peaches and plums. In 1899 pears from the trees of some of those earlier plantings sold in New York for \$6 per box. Later the valley became one continuous forest of orchards. About the same time another far-seeing man, "Hood River" (E. L.) Smith, scented the same outlook for northern Oregon and through the examples of these two men and their associates, ably abetted by Dr. J. R. Cardwell, a native of Virginia and an enthusiastic fruit grower, the whole Northwest became absorbed in orcharding under the slogan, "a high grade product in fancy packages."

The spirit spread until as many as 1,000,000 trees, or 35,000 acres of orchards have been planted in a single county. After these first orchards began to bear well the shipping problem became one of moment. Among the factors that have been influential in helping to solve this many sided question none has been more effective than the Commercial Club, the character of which may be indicated by the fact that of the 150 members of the Hood River Club about 125 are University men representing Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Michigan, Cornell and others of like rating. The tremendous force of an organization of this character must be evident to anyone.

Trees and Shrubs for Nebraska

The Nebraska experiment station has issued a bulletin in which is contained an interesting article on shrubs and ornamentals suitable for that state. The importance of irrigation is pointed out as is the fact that the list should be confined principally to native species. The exceptions noted include the honey locust and the Russian olive for ornamental purposes, and evergreens for both ornament and wind breaks. The cottonwood and box elder are recommended for quick growths, and for more permanent trees the choice is the American elm, honey locust, hackberry and black walnut. Black Hills spruce, Western yellow pine and Jack pine are preferred among the evergreens. It is pointed out that the red cedar should not be planted near an apple orchard as it is the host of the "cedar apple," which is injurious to certain varieties of apple trees. Among the shrubs mentioned are the tamarisk, Spirea Van Houttei, several kinds of honeysuckles, snowballs, common and Persian lilac, mock orange, golden elder, cut leaf sumac, flowering almond, Siberian pea tree, the native flowering currant and Thunberg berberry. The pansy, tulip, peony, dahlia, phlox and gladiolus are all found to do well.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

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Norway and Carolina Poplar. 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-8, 8-10, 10-12 feet.

Box Elder, Ash, Elm Seedlings—all sizes

American Basswood and Soft Maple Trees.

100,000 Currants, red and white.

75,000 McIntosh, Jonathan, Bellflower, Winesap, etc. 2 year, fine stock.

Three year apple in all Hardy Varieties.

Three year Crab.

Yellow Dogwood, Snowball, Hydrangea

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LET US PRICE YOUR GENERAL
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All the leading varieties of Blackberry, Strawberry and Raspberry Plants, including Golden Queen
Herbert St. Rigs. FOR FALL and SPRING 1913-14 ORDER EARLY

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I have the largest stock of California Privet, in the country. I also offer Berberis Thunbergii, Norway Maples, Norway Spruce, Asparagus and Rhubarb Roots. It will pay you to get my prices. The stock will also please you.

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GROWN "NATURALS"

I make a practice of collecting the small healthy Ozark Mountain pits for my own planting—the best seed I have ever used. Results of early or late planting always satisfactory when you have good seeds. I have several hundred bushels of seed which I will furnish f. o. b. Stark City. No charge for sacks. Prices and samples on application.

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STARK CITY, MISSOURI

New Method of Budding the Walnut


A new method of budding walnuts has been developed by E. J. Kraus of the Oregon agricultural experiment station. Buds one year old are used, those found just below the current year's growth. Only plump buds that have remained dormant are employed.

It is also possible to use buds from scion wood cut during the winter or very early spring, when it is in a perfectly dormant condition. If such scions are placed in moist sand for a couple of weeks before the budding is done the buds may be removed quite easily.

In making the hinge bud a transverse incision about half an inch long is made about one inch above the surface of the soil and a similar one about three-fourths of an inch above the other. The two are then connected with a longitudinal incision which forms the completed "I" cut on the stock.

The bud, which is rectangular and of exactly the same length as the distance between the two transverse cuts on the stock, is removed from the bud stick by first making two transverse cuts of the proper distance apart to give the correct length to the bud and then connecting these two by longitudinal cuts about half an inch apart. The bud proper should be approximately in the center of this piece. The bud is then easily removed by inserting the back of the knife blade gently under one corner of the piece of bark that it will part readily from the bud stick.

As soon as the bud is removed from the bud stick it should be inserted into the stock immediately. This is accomplished readily by first turning back the upper corners of the "I" shaped cut carefully, prying them away from the wood slightly, then inserting the base of the bud into the opening, pushing it down until the top and bottom of the bud are flush with the transverse cuts on the stock and the bud lies smoothly and snugly against it.



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BINDER Attachment with Corn Harvester cuts and throws in piles on harvester or winrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal with a Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Price \$20.00. W. H. BUXTON, of Johnstown, Ohio, writes: "The Harvester has proven all you claim for it; the Harvester saved me over \$25 in labor last year's corn cutting. I cut over 500 shocks; will make 4 bushels corn to a shock." Testimonials and catalog free, showing pictures of harvester. Address **NEW PROCESS MFG. CO., SALINA, KANSAS**

Order Taker vs. Salesmen

Old-time salesmen rarely open a new account, but go on, season after season, evidently without knowing that new merchants are constantly starting in business. There are plenty of such men puttering along just where they were fifteen years ago, simply taking orders from the customers they have without trying for new ones. In the same houses men have been made partners who entered long after the order takers started. Order takers would never be anything else anywhere. They never get ahead. It is the salesman with plenty of energy and a desire to get ahead that can rise to a partnership. To men of this calibre selling goods offers greater opportunities than ever in all lines of business.—New York Times.

Personal

The Clark County Horticultural Society held its June meeting at the residence of W. N. Scarff, New Carlisle, O.

The Portland Evening Telegram contains the following in reference to the American Association's president-elect:

"This high compliment paid to Mr. Pilkington is merely a recognition of the great influence he has had in the deliberations not only of the Pacific Coast Association, but also in the parent or national body. It was he who went back to Boston last year and literally dragged the 1913 convention clear across the continent to the Rose City, the first time in 38 years of its history that it had even gone west of the Rockies. Later he went down to Salt Lake and hypnotized the Pacific Coast Association and got it to select Portland as the 1913 meeting place. He further pulled the strings so that the two big organizations would meet jointly—something that has never been done before."

Herbert Chase, the millionaire Colorado nurseryman recently visited Jim Parker, of Tecumseh, Oklahoma, who has a yearly contract to raise 1,000,000 apple trees for the nurseryman.—American Florist.

Messrs. Williamson and Coryell, who have been connected with the Claremont nurseries, near Los Angeles, have purchased twelve acres of land at Riverbank, Cal., and will establish a modern and up-to-date nursery.

The Beacon of Aurora, Ill., in its issue of June 21, contains a half-page story of the Aurora Nursery Co., with a portrait of J. A. Young, the president, whom it calls "the man who has done most to make Aurora beautiful."

W. A. Hart has brought suit on a note against the Portland Nursery Co., Portland, Ind., asking that a receiver be appointed. Suit on a mechanic's lien has also been brought against James M. T. and Mary A. Wright. Mr. Wright is the nursery firm's general manager. The plaintiff is the firm of Yount & Ewing.

Dr. L. H. Bailey, dean of the Agricultural College at Cornell, has resigned his position. Two years ago Dr. Bailey wished to retire, but consented to remain in order to reorganize the college. Dr. Bailey has desired to be free from college work and take up several lines of study which appeal to him, but which will demand his entire time and thought.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

FOR FALL OF 1913

We offer more than our usual supply of One and Two Year Apple Trees. We still have a large lot of Scions to offer. Write for prices.

JOHN A. CANNEDY NURSERY & ORCHARD CO.
CARROLLTON, ILL.

The Grocery Scale

A South Haven, Mich., grocer makes this enterprising announcement in his local newspaper:

The fruit inspectors of the city have made a general inspection of the fruit trees in the city limits, and have found practically all of the trees infested with the San Jose scale. We don't know very much about San Jose scale, but we do know about our grocery scale. We know that you get absolute full weight of anything you buy of us. The groceries are all the best that the market affords. Fresh fruits and vegetables in season. In conclusion let us say for goodness sake eat Hale's Good Goods for your stomach's sake. "Get it at Hale's."

"A Good Customer"

A good customer is a man who buys what he wants at the same price and on the same terms as other buyers get, and who pays for what he has bought when he says he will. No customer is a good customer who is always seeking to beat down a price or to obtain an extra favor in terms. A good customer is not the man who is always seeking to claim allowance for errors or shortages that are partly or wholly fictitious, nor is he a good customer who mails his check on the twelfth day with discount taken out.

A good customer is not necessarily a man who buys the most goods. Such a man may be a big customer, but not necessarily a good one. What a good customer really is, is a buyer who gives and expects a square deal and no more.

Customers are human, and when a man happens to be a large buyer he is likely to be pursued and fawned upon. Quite naturally the average human being gets an inflated idea of his importance after a course of such treatment, and is likely to insist upon concessions that he is not entitled to. Thus it comes about that the smaller buyers, who expect and get no favors, oftentimes do not get even a square deal.—Caxton's Magazine.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

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Leading varieties well rooted. Write for prices naming kinds and quantity wanted.

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 Fall Delivery, 1913

BUFFALO NURSERY COMPANY

McCullers, R. F. D., No. 1, N. C.

Panama Canal and the Fruit Trade

Wenatchee valley fruit growers and shippers are just beginning to appreciate the probable influence of the Panama canal on the fruit industry of the Northwest. In the course of a few years when the extensive plantings throughout the Pacific Northwest come into bearing, the problem of marketing our fruit at a profit will not be as easy as it is today, says the Wenatchee, Wash., World. It is a problem which the commercial pomologist, the directors and managers of the various fruit associations and exchanges are already having difficulty in solving. Under our present methods, it is argued, constantly decreasing prices will be the result and soon an over-production. The solution of this important problem is better methods in selling and lower freight rates brought about by the completion of the Panama canal.

The distance from Portland to New York via the Panama canal is approximately 6,800 miles. A 6,000 tons capacity steamer, loaded with apples, and traveling at a speed of 12 knots an hour would make this distance in 25 days. Allowing one day for passing through the canal, her total time from port to port would be 26 days. If a vessel were run especially for the fruit trade this time could be considerably reduced. A ship of 16 knots such as is now being used in the West India fruit trade, would make the trip in 22 days, allowing one day for passing through the canal. The time for rail road freight to cross the continent varies from 15 to 60 days. This means that fruit can be shipped and often in less time than the railroads are now doing it.

Let us compare freight rates via the canal and rail. If we allow 32,000 pounds as the capacity of a modern refrigerator car and at the present freight rate, the consumer will have paid \$368 for hauling this fruit to the New York market. A ship of 6,000 tons capacity would take as many tons of fruit on one trip as 375 standard refrigerator cars now being used on the railroads. Allowing the same freight rates for first class fruit, she would have to her credit on each trip from Portland to New

York the neat sum of \$138,000. A few such trips would pay for the boat. Now suppose that this rate be cut in two and placed at \$10 per ton, she would earn \$60,000 on each trip. If the present freight rate be cut to one-third and placed at \$8 per ton, each trip would give the owners \$48,000 which would pay all interest charges and give the owners a good profit. These figures are based on the assumption that the boat be fully loaded and come back from each trip empty. Steamers via the Panama canal will deliver fruit in better condition, in many cases in shorter time, and for one-third the cost that the railroads are now carrying the fruit.

Of what benefit will the Panama canal be to the fruit growers of the Northwest? Fruit will be shipped by water to New York and foreign markets. It will throw open a market with Central and South America, including 14,000,000 people. On account of the reduced freight rates, a certain class of people will be reached who previously could not afford to purchase fruit from the Pacific coast. Our markets will be increased in number and in quantity and we will be able to more easily compete with eastern and Canadian fruit in the markets of the world.

A \$67,000,000 Fruit Industry

The annual report of the United Fruit Company for the year to September 30 shows that the assets on that date totaled \$67,500,393, and showed an increase of \$15,250,000 as compared with the year before, most of it being in plants and investments. The accrued surplus accounts is \$67,500,393.

There is considerable that is picturesque in the United Fruit Company balance sheet which never comes to the surface, says the Boston Monitor. Take, for example, the single item of lands owned. The company had on September 30 an aggregate of 852,000 acres of tropical lands, an increase during the year of 384,000 acres, or nearly 70 per cent., due, of course, to recent heavy purchases. This land stands on the books at but \$12,153,000, or \$14 per acre. And most of it could not be duplicated at any price. Certainly \$14 per acre for lands possessing the fertility and location of those owned by United Fruit is little short of extraordinary.

United Fruit operates a tremendous fleet of steamers. The aggregate is 100 boats with a total tonnage of nearly 270,000 tons. And on this score it is interesting to note that the 41 steamers owned indirectly by United Fruit through subsidiary companies have a tonnage of 187,391, against a tonnage

of but 82,477 for the 59 chartered boats. In its 41 owned and specially equipped steamers the United Fruit system possesses a bulwark of protection which renders it nearly impregnable to nondescript competition.

During its thirteen years of operation United Fruit Company has earned for dividends the enormous total of \$44,373,398, of which \$19,052,663 has been returned in cash to the fortunate shareholders. Besides this there have been four stock dividends of 10 per cent. each, a fact which has, of course, tended steadily to keep down the percentage of share profits. A cash balance of over \$26,000,000 above dividends distributed has been invested in physical properties or used for additional working capital. This is a record of which any industrial might well be proud.

W. L. Floyd, teacher of horticulture in the college of agriculture at the University of Florida, at Gainesville, has gone to California to study the Californians' methods of fruit growing.

The last Secretary of Agriculture annual report shows that farm wealth production in the United States is \$105,000,000,000, more than three-quarters of the national wealth. Nurserymen have contributed a large part of this in supplying orchard material.

L. E. Stanton, freight expert, says it will require 173 miles of cars to transport the California fruit crop, which is valued at \$33,000,000.

Coming Events

Southern Nurserymen's Association—Mont Eagle, Tenn., August 27-29, 1913.

American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists—Minneapolis, Minn., August 18-22.

American Pomological Society—Washington, D. C., November 17-21.

Maryland Horticultural Society, Maryland Week—Baltimore, Nov. 17-22.

National Nut Growers' Association—Houston, Tex., Nov. 5-7.

International Apple Shippers' Association—Cleveland, O., August 6-8.

Peninsula Horticultural Society—Easton, Md., January.

American Fruits The Nursery Trade Journal

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Roses on Canina, etc. etc.

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Are Headquarters for
Amoor River Privet, California Privet, Amoor
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And a large surplus in most other lines.
Send list for special quotations
Some North Carolina Natural Peach Pits
If interested write for samples

Small Fruit Growing In Maryland

W. F. ALLEN, Salisbury, Md.

Without exception the most important of the small fruits on the Peninsula is the strawberry. It has made rapid strides and has been steadily coming to the front for thirty-five years that I remember. With the increased production that we have at this time, it would almost seem as though it would be hard to find a market for this fruit; but going back thirty-five years when during the season only a few cars were shipped from the Peninsula, it was no uncommon thing for the market to be glutted. I can remember distinctly that twenty-five years ago shipments of twenty-five to thirty-five crates was a big shipment, and I have known a sixty quart crate to sell for twenty-five cents. There was no outlet for any large quantity. Just as soon as a shipment of any size was made, the market would go all to pieces and the commission merchant would send a telegram saying that the fruit was not in good condition and had to be dumped. Notwithstanding the increased production of this fruit we do not get any such telegrams today. The average price is better now than it was thirty-five years ago. Talking with an official of the Pennsylvania railroad a few days ago, I asked him what were the total shipments of berries from this Peninsula the past season. He replied that it was nearly twenty million quarts, or about two thousand carloads. I would not be surprised if it was found that the strawberry crop is the largest fruit crop produced on the Peninsula. If strawberry growing were destroyed or taken out of the Peninsula there is scarcely a business man that would not feel it. If the growers received five cents per quart after all expenses were paid, this crop of twenty million quarts would bring to the strawberry men \$1,000,000, and to the pickers about \$400,000. The strawberry crop is one of the most important crops on the Peninsula.

There has been a very great improvement in varieties during the last twenty-five or thirty years. There are many good varieties. I would like to make one remark that would apply to other fruits as well as to strawberries, and that is in reference to buying new varieties. The nurseryman sends his agent along with something to sell, and from the nature of my business it is almost compulsory that I should keep up with these new things. So I buy everything that comes on the market. But I feel that nine out of ten of the varieties sold by agents will be some old varieties with a new name. I suppose that I now have bought one hundred of these old varieties for brand new kinds. Every farmer should try the new varieties in a small way, but stick to the old ones that do well until they find something that proves to be better.

Another important crop is the blackberry crop, including dewberries, both of which do well on the Peninsula, but they are not grown in quantities like the strawberry. The dewberry takes the lead because it is earlier than the blackberry. The raspberry is grown more or less, but for some reason it does not seem to be very profitable in recent years. I do not see why we should not grow them profitably. A new red raspberry put on the market as St. Regis is a good one if you get it true to name. I have seen it grown the past season and it is more vig-

orous and more handy than anything else that I have grown in the shape of raspberries.

Trees Outgrow Frost Injury

Specimens of branches of fruit trees sent by mail to State Zoologist H. A. Surface at Harrisburg, Pa., show more injury by frost effects than by any other cause or combination of causes. All such twigs show that the leaves have turned dark or brown, and have shriveled or become colored, and the fruit is dwarfed or rudimentary. It looks very much like the disease commonly called Fire blight or Black blight, but it differs from this in the fact that the leaves are not so dark in color, but shriveled and wrinkled, and the wood is not so dark. Also in the frost injury the line between the injured and living wood is not sharply marked, whereas in blight injury there is generally a sharply marked line between the dead and the live bark.

There is a universal complaint, not only over Pennsylvania but over most of the states of the Union, to the effect that injury by the freezing of May 10th was unusually severe. One gentleman in York County reports that he expected a crop of five thousand bushels, but under the circumstances, lost the entire crop, and will not have a peck of apples in his orchard. Many have reported more or less injury in their orchards, while some of the advanced fruit growers, who have pruned and sprayed and kept their trees vigorous, will have two-thirds of a regular crop. This means, of course, improved quality of fruits because of the reduced numbers.

Frost injury demands no special attention on the part of the grower further than keeping the trees in good condition, so that they will outgrow it. It is not blight, and will not change to blight. It does not continue to infect and injure the trees, as does blight. A twig that is blighted retains the germs of the disease within the wood and bark, and these germs will live to continue to work downward beneath the bark and extend the blight. While it is not necessary to cut off and burn twigs injured by frost, it is advisable to thus treat those that were damaged by blight. The chief reason for failure in the control of blight is that persons pruning trees infected with this disease have not pruned low enough to remove it. It is not sufficient to cut it out at the line between the living and dead wood. The cut should be made at least one foot below the lower limit of the blighted area. If this is done and the pruning knife or shears sterilized frequently, as by passing through a hot flame such as is made by burning a handful of straw or paper, and the stump or stub is also washed with an antiseptic solution or painted; the parts containing the blight germs can be removed, and the disease can be effectively checked.

LITERATURE

The Geneva Experiment Station has issued a bulletin which tells about the best apples for New York State. One of the most valuable features of the pamphlet is the table which lists the names of 98 varieties and tells how many years it takes each variety to come to bearing, the flavor and quality, the keeping season and in what sections of the state they do best. Apples well recommended for the Mohawk Valley include Alexander, Baldwin, Chenango, Constantine, Spitzenburg, McIntosh, Northern Spy, Oldenburg, Red Astrachan, R. I. Greening, Sweet Bough, Tolman Sweet, Wealthy and Yellow Transparent. There are a number of other varieties which are recommended, but not so highly.

Professor Hume, in his book on pecan culture, states that the pecan crop of the United States has reached as high as 20,000,000 pounds and that Texas alone produced as many as 18,000,000 pounds of this crop, leaving to the other Gulf States 2,000,000 pounds.

Sites, Soils and Varieties for Citrus Groves in the Gulf States, by P. H. Rolfs, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Florida, is Farmers' Bulletin 538, United States Department of Agriculture; 15 pages. In the series of three, of which this is the first part, Prof. Rolfs has revised Farmers' Bulletin 238, Citrus Fruit Growing in the Gulf States; the two parts to come refer to propagation, culture, fertilization and frost protection of such groves. In this valuable booklet Prof. Rolfs treats of climate, soil, site of the grove and the varieties of citrus fruits, particularly those adapted to the four horticultural sections of Florida; with some attention to the citrus-growing sections of Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

Pecan Growing—Mr. Vanduzee, who is president of the National Nut Growers' Association, while a native of St. Paul, Minn., has a pecan farm of 200 acres at Cairo, Ga. The grove is now 8 years old, but will not reach its maximum of maturity until its 25th or 30th year. "It yields," Mr. Vanduzee says, "and I expect to have it bring in a profit within the next several years." Asked as to the aim and purpose of the association, Mr. Vanduzee said that it was to study the nut industry, with a view of disseminating such information to those who wish it after the facts had been secured. He stated that in planting his pecan trees he had planted them at a distance of 50 feet. "It should have been more." "Again," he continued, "we are not using the seedling as formerly, but rather take the bud from a virile tree and graft upon the root produced from a nut. By combining the two we get a hardy tree. It is just such experiences as these which will come up before our meeting. We want to know what to do."

Large stock CLEMATIS PANICULATA,
2-year and 3-year
Also SHRUBS and HERBACEOUS PLANTS
for Fall 1913

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We offer for Fall a fine lot of One Year Apple Buds, good assortment, Apple Grafts, one and two year, they are fine, also good stock of Peach, Apricot, Damson Pecan, Satsuma Orange, Jap Persimmon, Fig and Kumquats, June Buds, Peach. Lot of Mayflower and other early varieties. Write for prices.

COMMERCIAL NURSERY CO.
WINCHESTER, TENN.

Idaho Nurserymen In Annual Session

E. F. STEPHENS, Nampa, Ida.

THE IDAHO State Association of Nurserymen met at Payette, Idaho, July 22d. They were made welcome at the beautiful and commodious rooms of the Commercial Club by Mr. Harrader, the secretary.

Charles T. Hawkes, the president, in his annual address, among other items, discussed the question of the shipment into the state in some cases of stock that was not creditable to the shipper. The president also discussed the question of taxation. In 1912 the attorney general of the state advised the Association that under the laws of Idaho then in force, nursery stock was not subject to taxation. Last winter, when the revenue bill was made up in the legislature, taxation of nursery stock slipped in, and nursery trees and plants are now subject to taxation.

E. F. Stephens of Nampa, had in the program been assigned a report of the meeting of the American and Pacific coast associations of nurserymen held at Portland in June. This report called attention to the value and importance of these associations, the formation of acquaintance and friendship, the better understanding of the business and wants of their customers, the sharing of any useful experience, and that uni-

son of purpose and feeling which comes from association.

Mention was made of that wonderful public sentiment which in Portland apparently compels every householder to do his part in the planting of roses and shrubs and justifying the designation given Portland of the Rose City. Suggested also that in the present era when commercial planting slackens for a time, increased effort could be made to push the sale of ornamental stock and the home orchard and plantation.

Albert Brownell, of Portland, discussed nursery conditions in the Northwest. Mr. Brownell held and quoted from a tabulated statement made up from the reports of ten of the leading nurserymen of the states of Oregon and Washington. Mr. Brownell estimated that these ten firms produce 90% of the nursery stock grown in the states of Oregon and Washington. The names of these firms are not made public, but their sales for the past year and the amount of stock growing during this season appeared in carefully tabulated form. To illustrate of a certain variety of apple a stated number of thousands of trees were sold during the year 1912, which was the best guide they had of the wants of the public for the current year. In some items these statistics showed a larger quantity of stock in process of production than would be indicated as desired by the purchasing public. These tables gave the number of grafts planted, the number of stocks budded and growing, the number of stocks planted to be budded and so on through the various departments of stock grown. This summary carefully studied enables the nurserymen at this time to remodel his budding list, to increase on varieties most desired, and to cut out or check varieties in less demand. These tables are prepared by the secretary of the association, and are then available to the firms that exchange this information. This concert of action should be very helpful in guarding against ill-considered or over-production.

George Fenton, secretary of the Hartley Nursery at Emmett, discussed some of the causes of nursery loss during the season of 1912. The old question "Should nursery stock be replaced to the planter?" was given to George W. Fonger of Payette.

J. F. Litooy, secretary of the association, talked of the orchard planting not overdone. East of the mountains only 25% of the trees planted were ever commercially profitable. Under-irrigation perhaps 50% of the trees planted were ultimately productive. Mr. Litooy thought that for two years there would be lessened commercial planting. Within five years we might feel sure that the apple orchardist would have production and distribution so well in hand as to be very profitable and then, largely increased planting. In the judgment of Mr. Litooy, the central sale association will ultimately

supervise the growing, grading and packing.

John U. McPherson, state inspector, urged concerted action that should make the state responsible for the expense of inspecting nursery stock just the same as the state now pays the expense of orchard inspection. He believed that if the attention of the legislature was called to this question, the equity of this method would be apparent. Mr. McPherson stated that whereas two years ago there were one hundred and twenty-three nurserymen there are now only fifty-four. Most of the former nurserymen have dropped out. Mr. McPherson also suggested that the records of his department clearly indicated that certain nurseries used Idaho as a dumping ground for nursery stock they would not attempt to sell at home. Mentioned one case where a planter paid cash in advance for 7000 Italian prune trees and succeeded in making only 300 of them to grow. In the judgment of Mr. McPherson, it would be wise for the society to appoint a committee to review the records of this department and take such action as might be considered judicious.

Papers and discussion occupied the morning and the afternoon session. The Payette nurserymen entertained the society.

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Co-operation In Inspection, Regulation, Disinfection

HENRY W. KRUCKEBERG, Los Angeles

VIEWED along liberal and broad-gauged lines the student of recent state and Federal legislation is quite impressed with the fact that the legal control of infected fruit and plants while in transit from one section of country to another, has come to stay; hence it is the part of wisdom to so co-operate with the several interests affected by inspection and regulation, and the enforcement of quarantine measures, to secure the greatest service with the least amount of injury to all concerned. Every year finds additional laws on the statute books increasing and extending legal protection to the horticulture and pomology of the country. Often this legislation is crude and cumbersome; often it is drastic and unjust to one class of citizens and taxpayers in the exploitation and development of a particular industry; often it is unconstitutional and only becomes operative because the interests affected submit rather than worry with a case at bar and its attendant negative influence in adverse publicity; often its enforcement does more harm than good. But at its base it possesses a kernel for good, and that is to protect, foster, promote and develop horticulture along some lines; to show how insect foes and disease may be combated, wear and tear diminished, and a cleaner, better and more saleable product result. This statement is so self-evident that it requires no argument nor exemplification.

Admitting these promises, the second factor that comes to mind is the fact that much of this legislation being crude and more or less clannish, there has been friction in its enforcement; clashes between the authorities created by it to carry out its provisions and the interests affected have not only been numerous, but often bitter. At times the fault has been in the law itself, at times with those in authority, and at times with those who have come under its influence by reason of disobeying its provisions. The sum total of these conditions has been more or less turmoil, a cross-fire of purposes somewhat misunderstood, and the creation of some bad temper and a spirit of reprisal. California being the pivotal state of the Union, and also the youngest in this respect, it is quite natural that her soil should be the scene of much bug law, much inspection and regulation, and a perfect sea of quarantine discussion. But she is not alone; other states are not without bug laws and unbooked methods of insect and plant disease control. Indeed inspection, regulation, disinfection, and in exceptional cases quarantine have come to stay; it is not the part of good statesmanship for all to co-operate to the end that the best interests of all may be conserved along intelligent lines and the square deal.

In a broad sense, the matter affects primarily the commercial fruit growers, the authorities and the nursery interest. Now the two former interests seem to travel in double harness rather well; but when it comes to the latter there has been more or less trouble. It is not the purpose of the writer at this time to go over these in detail. There is just one idea, however, to which he desires to give emphasis, and that is the nursery interests should co-operate with their horticultural commissioners, their

fruitgrower customers, their legislators. In this respect many have been remiss. They have "hollered when hit," but took no precaution to ward off the blow. Since horticultural legislation has come to stay, why not help to put it in workable shape and legal form? Why fight it? Are its objects and aims not commendable? If rightly carried out, will they not strengthen horticulture and lift it to a more profitable existence? Who wants dirty fruit, diseased plants, buggy trees? Surely not the nurseryman, and certainly not the planter, nor the buyer and consumer of orchard products. Then why not seek to avoid these dangers by co-operating with the authorities, by endeavoring to secure legislation that will conserve all interest? Verily the iconoclast will tear down in an hour that which required years for intelligence to build up. The pessimist never travels far; it is only the optimist that has a good walking capacity along the highway of an advanced pomology.

This lesson has finally dawned on the California nurserymen, who were among the very first to endorse Federal quarantine, and who through their state organization have been untiring during the past few years to co-operate with the horticultural authorities, both state and county. In a measure this policy of fraternity and co-operation has been successful; it has established a better feeling and a clearer understanding on many of the points of former disagreements. Among measures at present under consideration is one looking to uniform county ordinances dealing with horticultural regulation, so that when a nurseryman complies with the regulation in force in his own county, he is also meeting with the requirements of the remaining counties. There was a bill before the last legislature in which nurserymen were vitally interested making quarantine a state function rather than a county, but in the close of the session it died on the files. All told some twenty bills were introduced dealing with fruit pests and diseases; many of these were crude and impractical. When submitted to a committee consisting of fruit growers, horticultural commissioners and nurserymen, they were relegated to the limbo of forgotten things and, Desdemona-like, smothered to death. The usual bills appropriating funds for the several commissions passed, in some cases with additional sums over previous years.

Viewing California endeavors beyond state lines, our Congressman Raker has introduced a bill in Congress providing for the inspection of horticultural products by parcel post at point of delivery, and also a bill providing for experimental work in frost protection. There are a number of other bills in both Congress and Senate that should possess an interest to the nurserymen.

The basic principles of horticultural laws are after all simple and founded on principles of equity and the public goods. No fair-minded orchardist, fruit shipper nor nurseryman will make progress in assuming an attitude of hostility; but to the contrary, will be removing obstacles to his business by studying their equitable and intelligent enforcement. Tersely stated, nurserymen may

well consider horticultural laws in the light of the following essentials:

Reliable Inspection

No plantsman of any consequence in California is opposed to thoroughly intelligent inspection, because keenly alive to the fact that clean stock enhances sales, makes satisfied customers and profitable orchards and beautiful gardens. As a matter of fact inspection that inspects is a service to his business. It shows where his goods are faulty, which in turn suggests its own remedy. If clean, a bill of health is certainly his due. In the opinion of the writer the certificate declaring for clean stock should carry at point of destination. Inspection cannot be too severe nor too exacting to suit progressive nurserymen.

Regulation

Incompetent service is apt to render regulation annoying and exasperating. Regulation should aim to conserve and protect property that may be found subject to injurious insects and disease. Its operation should be prompt and effective, as time is certainly an element of importance in the handling of nursery stock. All regulation should recognize business exigencies as well as problems in economic entomology and vegetable pathology. Possibly a system defining troubles passively dangerous, those hazardous but subject to control, and those extra hazardous and dangerously beyond control might prove of service in this direction. At any rate regulation should be expeditious, so as not to retard commercial transactions.

Disinfection

All authority should aim to save horticultural produce wherever possible by disinfection. In the operation of the law there is often a quarantine put into effect when the shipment can be made safe to the planter and conserve its value to the shipper by thorough disinfection. Here again time is the essence of the contract. Much stock has been destroyed that by prompt and efficient disinfection might have been saved.

Quarantine

To be called in only at the eleventh hour, when other measures prove unavailing to avoid the danger of introducing pests and disease.

We are informed concerning the inquiry recently made in these columns that Paul Hoffman, formerly of Birmingham and Waverly, Ala., is a member of the Horticultural Sales Company, Sterretts, Ala.

The Opinion of an Expert

The item of manufacturing cost has a good deal to do with quality of circulation. A publication which commands the work of the best authors, which buys its illustrations from the highest-priced artists, which has a large and well-paid staff, etc., must necessarily attract to itself a higher class of readers than a publication which is cheaply thrown together. If advertisers are not willing to consider such matters, the grade of paper used and all the other details which go to distinguish between publications, then they cannot have a clear idea as to "quality" and the estimation of quality circulation becomes with them a matter of guesswork.—Printer's Ink, Jan. 9, 1913.

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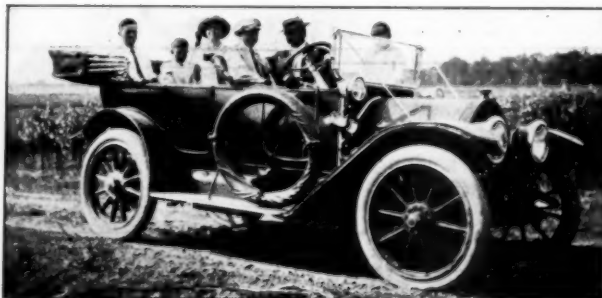
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